SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 137. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 11 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT CO. will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1924.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th June.	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		x 11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,187
22nd ,,	NELDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I HIND..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June.	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARCHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	5,303
12th Dec.	MARCHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th June	JEYPORE †		5,318
21st ,,	MIRZA-PORE †*		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
10th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	8,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
11th June	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 1-30 P. M.
11th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 1-30 p. m.
13th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th ,,	28th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1220. P. O. Box No. 162.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1925.

INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.

Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.

For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

COX & KING'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LTD.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	37,40,225
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Negoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

CONDEMNED WITHOUT TRIAL

Do not condemn your old battery without giving a trial to

RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE } prevents and removes sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.

Best Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others.

SEND all your old batteries to us.

Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents,

WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao S. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magaubhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Magaulal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.	
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1226.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/1C, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES and PAIN.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply before 20th June stating qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Madresa-E-Mohammedia Piperdiwala High School, Rander.
A R10564

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted in July, 1924, experienced Assistant Professor of Mathematics, able to share in post-graduate work. Salary Rs. 200-10-250. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
A 19857

WANTED—A competent and experienced GRADUATE to teach Sanskrit up to the Matric Class. Salary according to qualifications. Write to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R10582

WANTED—A Gujarati GRADUATE for a Printing Press for correspondence, knowing Type-writing. Apply Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10580

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

WANTED—(1) A certified and experienced AUDITOR for the Punjab Co-operative Union, Ltd., Lahore, Post permanent, pay Rs. 200 p.m. rising up to Rs. 300 (2) An ASSISTANT TO THE AUDITOR, pay Rs. 100. Apply before 30th June, 1924, to the HONORARY SECRETARY, stating qualifications.
A 19867

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER for a public Electric Supply undertaking. Applicants should have had several years' experience in the construction and maintenance of a supply system with Diesel Engines and High Tension Alternating Current. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Chairman, The Jullundur Electric Supply Company, Limited, Jullundur City by the 21st of June, 1924, accompanied with full details of past exppperience.
A 19803

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Commercial Traveller DESIRES TO TAKE UP SELLING LINES on behalf of Manufacturers, or wholesale Importers. Business handled entirely on Commission basis plus travelling allowances. Apply U.K. KAVISHWAR, Post Box 260, Fort, Bombay.

MATHEMATICS, Science Graduate, Prizeman with distinction, experienced Headmaster and Family Tutor can teach pupils of fourth to Senior Cambridge Standards. Apply to Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10573

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
O

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BUNGALOWS AND ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road, Deolali. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R10543

TO LET—A GODOWN at 12, Waka Moholla, Chira Bazar, Bombay, No. 2. Apply on the 1st Floor.
C R10539

AVAILABLE GODOWN accommodation, can be used as residential quarters, ground and first floor, about 6000 sq. ft. with electric lights, on Moreland Road, Byculla. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 292, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 19855

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
C R10538

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE-The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:—PRINCIPAL, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R10572

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE has been appointed sole representative for The Institute of Book keepers Ltd., 2. The Corporation of Certified Secretaries. 3. The Institute of Commerce. 4. The Meiklejohn Institute. 5. The Phonetic Institute. 6. The Association of Book keeping Teachers. Subjects: Accountancy, Law, Banking, Auditing, Shorthand, Typewriting Business routine, Insurance, Salesmanship, Economics. Students desirous of appearing for Teacher's diploma Examinations in Shorthand, Shorthand Speed and Higher Accountancy must apply, The SECRETARY, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R10579

TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, POONA.—NATIONAL—(The Premier Higher Educational Institution in Maharashtra)—WILL OPEN for the new year on the 16th of June. The yearly fees are Rs. 80. This year special arrangements for Hostels are made. Students desirous of joining the Mahavidyalaya and the Hostels should apply to the Principal with an advance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively. The office is open every day (excluding Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Admission can be obtained by students who have passed the Entrance Examination of any University. SPECIAL FEATURES—The Mahavidyalaya gives instruction, along with literature or independently in Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineering. The courses of studies extend over 4, 3 and 3 years respectively. Further particulars will be found in the Prospectus. (Sd.) V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Tilak Mahavidyalaya, POONA.
M R10584

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE—BOOKLET, 50 genuine and easy MONEY MAKING METHODS. Real secrets. Start lucrative business with small capital. Post free for 2 anna stamps. STAR & CO., Delhi.
L. R10578

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10536

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 net., for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S

FOR SALE.—Harmless AUTOMATIC PISTOLS with caps, for the use of children. Price Re. 1. To be had at BHATTACHARYYA BROS., Post Box 936, Bombay.
T R10577

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.—Cavalry Pattern Saddle complete with Bridle stirrups, etc., good condition, Rs. 35, New Holdall Brown Canvas 5 x 3 ft. with straps also new soiled Linen bag, green canvas with lock. Both Rs. 20. Green Canvas Gun Cover, leather bound with sling strap. Length 4 ft. quite new Rs. 8. Apply C I. EQUIPMENT DEPOT, Mhow.
T R10576

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Re. 12/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R10560

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

LORRIES FOR SALE.—WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay.
JA 19844

1924—"CHEVROLET-EXPORT model with Magneto, used 500 miles only. FOR SALE, as owner suddenly transferred after purchase. Apply BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
JA R10581

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Koregaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G10541

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One COTTON BALING PRESS quote lowest price with full particulars, also FOR SALE, Platts' Gins. Apply Box No. 298, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10583

FOR SALE—HANDLOOMS, quick, strong very little used. At less than cost price. Apply to IBRAHIM KHAN GALIWALLA, Khurja.
R10564

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in a well-going concern. Monthly nett profits Rs. 1,000 guaranteed. Write to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
E R10559

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

LOSS OF RAILWAY RECEIPT BOOK.

A RAILWAY RECEIPT BOOK No. 348 consisting of folls numbered from 1 to 100 is missing from the Goods Depot G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bander. As it is possible that forged railway receipts from the missing book are in circulation, the public are warned against negotiating for such railway receipts.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th June, 1924. 19875

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.,
By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI.
C R10544

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

THE RATAN CHAND DALPAT RAM SHAH SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the monthly value of Rs. 30 each called the Ratan Chand Dalpat Ram Shah Scholarships shall be awarded to Jain SWETAMBER MURTIPUJAK students and in their absence to DIGAMBAR Jain Students. One of the Scholarships is reserved for a student preparing for a degree in Engineering and the other for a student preparing for a degree in Agriculture or in Medicine or for a degree in the Faculty of Arts, preference being given to one who has taken Sanskrit as one of the subjects of study. Each of these Scholarships shall be tenable for the full period of a University course.
C19865

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MID-WIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June 1924.
C19862

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments. State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19735 Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of Fire Brigade. Those having experience only need apply state age, terms and qualifications.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
Hyderabad (Deccan.)
19834

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that, in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel, with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc., hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shakuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19791 Bombay, 11th June 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond the undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.

2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 15th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present, unless the rains begin prematurely this year.

3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.

4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.

5. During the first fortnight of June, notice will also be given at intervals of 3 or 4 days whether the low level Causeways at Bhatgar are passable or not.

(Sd./) N.N. AYYANGAR.
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
C19770

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GULAM HOOSEIN SHAIKH ABDUL KAYUM and ESAHAKBHAI SHAIKH ABDUL KAYOOM have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, ABBASBHAI SHAIKH ABDOOL HOOSEIN DAGINAWALLA. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mercantile Bank Building, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of perpetual Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandar having no other right than to recover fixed annual rent) now formed into one entire piece situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, without the Fort, and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 125 2/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and structures standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44, New No. 251, Old Survey No. 3084 and New Survey No. 1383, and Cadastral New Survey No. 1311, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 652 and 653 and Street Nos. 3 and 5, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tyebally Ebrahimji Kachwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Allibhai Raja and Moosabhai Raja, on or towards the South by a private passage and on or towards the West by Dhanji Street.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19874

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No 24065.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY OF A PARSEE INSOLVENT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE AND ALSO TO INVESTORS.

Under instruction from Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Mehta, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Rustomji Framji Daver an Insolvent Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opp. Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following precious diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl jewellery comprising 4 Diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 pairs diamond bangles, 4 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 4 diamond, emerald and pearl har, 1 diamond pendant, 4 diamond emerald and pearl collar, 4 pairs diamond and ruby earrings, 2 pairs single diamond bosty, 2 pairs diamond Lavangia, 4 pearl bangles, 2 pairs pearl ravifuls, 4 pearl mala, 2 pearl and ruby necklace 4 pearl and ruby bangles, 8 single diamond rings, 10 diamond and emerald roses, 6 diamond and ruby roses, 7 diamond roses, 4 diamond, emerald and ruby marquis, 8 gold bangles, 3 gold chains, 1 gold watch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The above jewellery articles are specially made-to-order by the Insolvent by well-known makers, and also from selected pieces of rich diamonds and emeralds which he was Importing through his own Import and Export office in Bombay.

The jewellery is worth seeing especially for the attractive designs and for good and durable making.

During these days it is a golden opportunity to Investors in these articles, than in share market and other speculating business, because owing to the scarcity of demand at present circumstances, there are sure chance to get good margin of profit while the bazar improves.

Property is on view from 10 to 6 p.m. every day.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES WIRE NAILS.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 33-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

200 Cases each about one cwt. counter sunk chequered head bright wire Nails—size 1½ x 13 and 2 x 12.

The above cases are lying at Alexandra No. "A" Port Trust duty paid warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Command Stores Officer, Military Engineering Services, Southern Command, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, electric goods such as spare motor for fan, motor 110 volts, boxes solid back of sorts, spare armature, brackets, pendants, fan canopees, lamps, fans services, open show Manchester 220 volts, fans large Sirocco, gauge glasses, wire, copper, bare coils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., AT FALKLAND ROAD, OLD MANECK BUILDING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5867 of 1922 (Fatmabai vs. Roshanbai), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises free from mortgage claims the Foundry with its stock-in-trade, machinery and office furniture, etc., machinery, such as, Lathes 8-10 and 12 feet long, plain shaping and drilling machines, 25 H.P. motor, shearing machine complete, screw machine, double slider power press, Furniture, office table cupboards, benches, chairs, stools lamps lights belonging to Mohanlal Ugarchand trading under the name of Messrs. Balaram Nathubhai and Co.

Also furniture which will be sold separately consisting of tables, chairs, benches, cupboards, etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FILMS, ACCESSORIES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, ELECTRIC PLANT, FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF MESSRS. K. D. BROS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Krishna Das Shah and Jagmohandas Shah, trading in the name of Messrs. K. D. and Bros., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Gordhan Buildings at Charney Road, Girgaum, the whole stock-in-trade, consisting of valuable Films, accessories Machinery, furniture, typewriter and other goods.

The above goods will be on view four days before the sale. The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

PROPERTY OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

Furniture such as:—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, Dinner Wagon, sofas and chairs, Almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one Ice box, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book cases, etc., etc. The above is now on view.

AT 2-30 P.M. ((S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co. (India Ltd) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 15th inst at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar, consisting of mill machinery as follows:—

One single Crighton opener with porcupine feed.
One single Crighton loose opener.
One Buckleys patent Automatic feeder with lap-machine combined by Taylor and Lang.
Four Automatic Feeders with lap machine.
Seven Scutchers.
Two Scutchers by Howard and Bullough.
The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24063.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES VERAVAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire.

9 Bales Veraval Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAIN; STEEL WIRE ROPE; EMPTY CASKS & CASES; EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, & TINS; LIFE JACKETS; TROOP GEAR; GALLY GEAR; OLD CARPET & DUTCH MATTING; BARGES "MANDWA" & "SOFALA" ETC., ETC

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Aucion on WEDNESDAY the 11th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT **THIS WEEK**

A Supremely beautiful Picture—appealing, ennobling, thrilling, startling!
A Drama of woman's worthlessness, man's infatuation and maidenly folly.

A STORY THAT SETS YOU A-THINKING!

"TO PLEASE ONE WOMAN"

LOIS WEBER PRODUCTION. A paramount Picture
Starring the winsome

CLAIRE WINDSOR

in a gripping Drama of human emotions.—DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
The Programme includes the International News, and a one-Reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
CHARLES DICKENS' MASTERPIECE
FEATURING WILLIAM FARNUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"MARRIED LIFE"
Starring BEN TURPIN

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
BEN TURPIN
IN
"THE SHRIEK OF ARABY"

TO-DAY AND DURING THE-WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
SANYASI
A HINDU SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY
Produced by
Majestic Films Co.,
Under the personal Supervision of
Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI
Depicting the mean tricks of a faithless friend, the faithful services of an old domestic, successful attempts of a loving wife to prove her husband's innocence, etc.
Time and prices as usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADAN PRODUCTION
" VIR—BHARAT "
in 5 reels
PATHE—COMEDY
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Super Production
" VISMI—SADI "
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT & This Week Presents
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN
FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL
No picture in which Clara Kimball Young has ever appeared compares to this, her latest and greatest production—Marah Ellis Ryan's Magnificent story of old California—"FOR THE SOUL OF RAFAEL" If you Love Romance, action, thrills, wonderful Drama, beautiful settings you MUST see this greatest picture of the year —DON'T MISS IT.

GLOBE.
COMING! COMING!
Saturday 14th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.
GLOBE.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.
Wednesday 11th June 1924 at 9-30 p. m.
MUKANAYAK.
Proprietors: Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years.
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
TO-NIGHT at 9 (S.T.)
The Popular Social Drama
SHARADA
Plan open from 8 to 11 a. m; and from 3 p. m.
Proprietor—G. B. BHATE.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, Byculla, next to Lalchimney Mill Compound, made-to-order household furniture by known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, very rich leather and tapestry lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, Robert's mirror back cabinets, Cottage piano by Marks, lady's and roll top writing table, glass book and silver show cases, drawing room carpets, fancy teapoys, electric table fan and lamps, iron beds, full-sized mirror and panelled door almyrah, Oval mirror, cheval dressing table and chest of drawers with side mirror, mirror back hat-stand, soil linen box, marble top washing table, towel and book stands, silverware, glass, crockery, plateware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th June 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 10.

Monsoon has strengthened on the west coast and rainfall has extended in South Konkan but has diminished in Deccan plateau.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar and Madras (Deccan) and local in east Rajputana.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui one inch, Shillong two, Cherrapunji ten, Barisal three quarters, Jalpairguri five, Kotah a half, Hoshangabad one and a half, Jadalpur a half, Ratnagiri and Marmagao two, Karwar one and a half, Cochin two and Hanmkonda a half.

Forecast:—An extension into Behar and Orissa.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

United Provinces, North Eastern Circle, 6th June: Prospects of sugarcane are normal. Rohilkhand Circle: 5th June: Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal. Central Circle, 6th June: Prospects of sugarcane are normal.

Assam, 9th June:—Outturn of tea is normal. Prospects of autmn rice, jute and sugarcane are normal.

Bengal, 4th June:—The weather was very hot, especially in parts of west Bengal. Rainfall was generally light to moderate in parts of North Bengal; elsewhere the fall was light and scattered in a number of places. Condition and prospects of jute and other standing crops are generally fair. Sowing of jute and paddy continues in West.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 9th June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.691 in.
Temperature of air	87.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.7 "
Dew point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	69.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	7.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.5 "
Minimum	84.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight tc midnight	SW,SSW, WSW,W
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight miles	212

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and in the north and east of the province humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual and night temperature almost normal in the whole of the division. Both Multan and Ambala recorded a maximum temperature of 116 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was considerably above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 117 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.25 in. of rain and Kotah 0.56 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Mount Abu humidity is in defect. Temperature was almost as usual. A maximum temperature of 117 deg. was recorded yesterday at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Surat. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj only. The thermometer rose to 107 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 1.25 in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in the east of the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Saugor and Raipur and lower at Hoshangabad. Nagpur and Raipur both recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 1.98 in. of rain, Mormugao 2.22 in. and Karwar 1.28in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Bombay humidity is in defect. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay, temperature attained a maximum value of 92.5deg. (3deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 84.0 deg. (deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in north Hyderabad and at Sholapur and higher at Belgaum; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan and local in east Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.47in., Calicut 0.83in., Cochin 2.27in., Trivandrum 0.79in., Bellary 0.22in and Cuddapah 0.11in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 9th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon remains weak in the southeast Arabian sea but fairly widespread rainfall has occurred in the Deccan plateau. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, north Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in Bengal, west Rajputana, Berar, the Konkan and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point one inch; Mergui three; Akyab two; Myitkyina one and a half; Bhamo, Sibsagar, Silchar, Shillong one; Gauhati two; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar one; Mymensingh two; Jalpaiguri seven; Karwar, Hyderabad (Deccan) a half; Raichur three-quarters; Bangalore, Mangalore two; Madras, Bellary, Kurnool a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum in past 24 hrs.	Minimum in past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	115.9	86.4	..	—0.06
Rawalpindi	107.8	71.1	..	—0.34
Lahore	113.0	76.3	..	—0.10
Hissar	114.6	86.1	..	—0.23
Ambala	115.6	81.4	..	—0.03
Delhi	111.2	88.5	..	—0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	113.4	90.4	..	—0.13
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	114.2	92.5	..	0.03
Cawnpore	114.0	91.4	..	—0.39
Allahabad	116.6	94.0	..	—0.20
SIND				
Jacobabad	117.2	84.8	..	—0.03
Karachi	92.6	82.3	..	—0.07
RAJPUTAN				
Ajmer	104.2	86.2	..	—0.17
Jaipur	109.5	79.5	0.25	+0.08
Kotah	109.6	84.8	0.56	+0.41
Mount Abu	86.6	72.8	0.82	+0.65
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	98.6	68 4	0 07	—5 11
Dwarka	90.7	83.6	..	—0.25
Veraval	87.5	80.3	0.05	—0.31
Rajkot	102.8	76.6	3 40	+3.20
Bhavnagar Para	105.6	82.9	0.07	—0.01
GUJARAT				
Surat	94.9	84.2	..	—0.60
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..
Deesa	107.6	82.6	0.56	+0.44
CENTRAL India West				
Neemuch	104.8	80.8	..	—0.38
Indore	97.1	80.0	..	—0.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	111.6	83.8	..	—0.18
Saugor	101.4	80.0	..	—0.05
Hoshangabad	111.1	80.4	1.25	+0.30
Khandwa	101.0	83.3	..	—0.99
Akola	102.7	78.0	0.38	—0.80
Amraoti	101.4	79.0	0.03	—1.45
Nagpur	112.0	83.0	0 02	—1.85
Chanda	110.8	80 6	0 01	—1 43
Raipur	112.8	80.1	..	—1.22
KONKAN				
Bombay	92 5	84.0	..	—3.42
Ratnagiri	90.0	80.4	1 98	—3.94
Mormugao	91.4	80.0	3.10	—4.42
Karwar	87.1	80.0	4.7.	—6.65
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	19	77.6	..	—1.39
Ahmednagar	91.5	74.0	0 43	—1.64
Poona	93.4	74.7	..	—1.53
Sholapur	89.0	76.0	0.00	—1.04
Bijapur	90..	0..	0 03	—1.43
Belgaum	85..	70..	0.00	—2.43
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	91..	77.0	..	—1.44
Nizamsabad	90.0	72.8	0 28	—0.50
(Indur)				
Hyderabad	96..	77.0	0.79	—0.66
MALABAR AND				
CEYLON				
Mangalore	85 0	0.0	10.30	—1.11
Calicut	89.0	72.0	10.1.	+4.25
Cochin	8..	7.8	5.48	10.30
Colombo	8..	7.6	4.10	+1.06
MADRAS EXCLUD				
ING MALABAR				
AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	102..	80.0	0 19	—1.23
Bellary	8..	72.0	1.2.	+0.42
Cuddapah	10..	76..	0.30	—0.57
Nellore	9..	7..	0 4	—0.15
Bangalore	8..	68.4	2.99	+1.48
Coimbatore	8..	71.6	2.70	+2.25
Trichinopoly	10..	7..	..	—0.6
Negapatam	9..	7..	..	—0.35

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, June 11.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1263-20—N C Dalal and Co, Onker Sha Hira Sha v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1264-20—N C Dalal and Co, Tanasha Rajaji v Ganpatram Karmaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

56-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Lalchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

190-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy v Ganpat Abaji Tate and another.

LONG CAUSES.

1682-23—Parelkar and M, Girjabai widow, vs Ramchandra Babaji Tavde and another Shah and C.

3309-22—Dabholker and J, Hira Govind v Shivram Hashu and others, Smetham B and L.

2135-22—Crawford B and Co, E Spinner and Co v V Zalli Koper and Co, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Horpel v J D Dholandas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.

2003-21—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Nathuram Shivnarayan and others

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2934-23—Madhowji and Co, Bai Mithabai widow and another vs Narsy Khatao and others.

LONG CAUSES.

3220-19—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam vs Devidas Chaturbhuj, Bhaishanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

57-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjivan Ujansi vs Manekram Madavlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

58-24—Kanga and Co, Ramgopal Juganath vs Manekram Madavlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratilal Purshotamdas and ors v Yeshwant Ramchandra and ors.

646-24—Scoonderdas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsetji Vassigara v Pestonji Navroji Driver.

4653-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Babubhai Hirachand v Vora Essoofali Valiji and ors.

5120-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvri widow v Hormusji Cursetji General and anr, Wadia G and Co.

162-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Narroji Cursetji Postwalla v Bhagwandas Laxmichand, Motichand and D.

335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kunji v Liladhar Kalidas.

617-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed and Bros v Malbari Husan Moosa and ors, Khandwalla and Chh.

653-24—Thatte and Co, Adam Haji Esmail v Latif Baba Kazi.

669-24—Dastur and Co, Linshaw M Dastoor and Co v The Bombay Stationery Equipment Co, Rustomji and G.

702-24—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji Bode and anr v The Auto-Importing Co.

2656-22—Urmalla P and P, Hasham Premji v Doongersey Darya and another, Raghavaya N and Co.

5094-23—M B Maniar and Co, N H Moos v Onkarji Kasturchand and others, Amin and D, Vachha and Co.

284-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirozshaw Hormusji Wadia v Baboo Gajadhar and others, Judah and S.

535-24—M B Chothia, Sneth Thakoredas Panachand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.

579-24—Nanavaty and Co, Hargovindas Vithaldas v Vora Samsudin Jiwabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

769-24—Amarchand and M, Premchand Kallianchand and others v Dayabhai Punachand.

770-24—Purnanand C and J, Chhiba Curson Patel v Pramji Pestonji Dantra and others, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4235-23—Malvi M R and Co Napoo Nensey and Co, vs Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4999-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Bhagwandas vs Vassanji, Goculdas Devji, Dabholker and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Premchand Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Jewa, v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and otheds, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, v Jetharam Nathuram, Bhaishanker K and G.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji v Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co., Mulla and M.

1363-18—Dabholker and J, Bai Yeshwantbai vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and another, Chitnis K and M.

5169-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Shivlingapa Chenapa Mahgood, Manilal and K.

5260-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co, v Popat Nemchand and Co, Vrajlal and Co, Thakoredas and D.

3033-23—Reid and Co, Balwant Yeshwant Khistry v T Bottle, Shah Giltani, Crawford B and Co.

5275-23—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J Burjorji and Co, Madhowji and Co.

5231-21—Amin and D, Amtullaboo widow and others v Tahemali Tyebji, Umarchand and M.

5296-21—Jamsetji B and D, Sha Premchand Chaganlal v Narotam Motichand, Chitnis K and M.

5303-21—Amin and D, Manibhai Hathibhoy Patel v Hemathal Premchand Mehta, Ramanlal and Co.

5316-21—Amarchand and M, Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat v Kalianji Purshotam, Mulji Th and Co.

5323-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos, v Meghji Jugjiwan, Motichand and D.

5317-21—Amin and D, Kanaylal G Vagas v Ambalal Tricumdas, Khandwalla and Co.

5356-21—Scoonderdas and Co, Natmarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and others N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and C.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Almahomed Badloo, v Rahimbai widow, Payne and Co.

5362-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal Madhau Panalal and others v Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

5368-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Mathuradas Vadilal v Tribhowandas Ranchod, Vachha and Co.

5369-21—Little and Co, P Road and Co Ltd, v P J Mehta and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

5372-21—Craigie B and C, Jivraj Baloo Sng and Wvg Co v Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji and others, Payne and Co, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Motigavri widow v Mulji Bhanidas Barbhaya and others, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

534-10—Tyabji D and Co, Abdulla Allarakbia and Co vs Alibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ltd (in liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos (Applicant) v Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents, Matubhai J and M, Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co, Manchersaw and N, Merwanji K and Co., Craigie B and Co, Thakordas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the division Court No. 49

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

356-24—Chubb and Co, Lakhmichand Valji vs Sorabji Hormusji Joshi and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

550-24—Matubhai J and M, vs Sale Mahomed Dharamsy and Co, Umer Gazi Siloo.

794-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath vs Dhanji Damji, Edgelow G W and Co.

860-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhushroo Hormusji and Co, vs C N Gaya and Co Daphtary F and D.

1006-24—Little and Co, W Royle and another vs N Buch and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1034-24—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim, vs Ratansy Premji.

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi vs Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

2562-23—Jamsetji R and D, Jiwandas Banmalidas Damani, vs Sankerlingam S Chettiyar, Amin and D.

4860-23—Payne and Co, Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd, vs M Nagarseth and Sons, Daphtary F and D.

3316-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trachsler Ltd, vs Tajbhay ando Co, Payne and Co.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji S Engineer and another vs Velji Dharamsey and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4266-23—Manchershaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper vs Fatehali Mulla Alibhay, Pocha and Co.

4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.

2681-23—G B Pandya, Irigoin and Crotier vs Lalubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

4209-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabsetb, vs Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M.

4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamsedji Curshedji Panthaki vs Kekobad M Umrigar and another, Mobile P and G.

3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D Vora and Co vs Bhimji Govindji, Purnanand C and J.

3799-23—Manchersaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.

4356-23—Captain and V, Kacholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Hussein Mesalabux and another, Judah and Sons.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Jalavijaya, Beatson, Rangoon.
Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavijaya, 2227 tons, Captain A Beatson, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's African Mail steamer Karoa, 2894 tons, Captain D Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, e general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J G Lindon, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 10.

S S Naldera for London:—70 bales kapock cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 5000 cwts oil cake, N V Velmohomed; 11 bales goat skin, 1 bale sheep skin, H Rajamiamand and Co; 5 bales goat skin, Hasanbhai Dersa.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool, 52 bales wool, Meyer Nessim.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—2300 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Durenda for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Durenda for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Durenda for Havre:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 230 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 124 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, 98½ cwts gum, C Jivanlal and Co; 242 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 300 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros; 50 bales hemp, Ramjivan; 200 cwts mustard seed, A Dunat.

S S Durenda for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 57 bales hemp, T M Meghaji.

S S Durenda for Port Said:—95 bales cotton, A H Diab.

S S Durenda for Beyreut:—10 bales cotton, A H Diab.

S S Durenda for Alexandria:—50 bales cotton, A H Diab.

S S Durenda for Havre:—55 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 227 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Durenda for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Durenda for Antwerp:—103 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Durenda for Ghent:—105 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Durenda for Havre:—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Bremen:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—131 bales cotton, Karsondas and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales hemp, F F Campbell; 250 bales cotton, C Pinaj and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Gothenburg:—10 cwts cardamom, R S Tatasons Co; 1514 cwts casein, Lukmanji Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 57 bales cotton, M Somji.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—123 cwts sandalwood, D Rajpal.

S S Ockenfels for New York:—105 cwts jambul seed, Yacoobali and Co.

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell; 55 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 200 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Asia for Ceylon:—350 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Asia for Catania:—500 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Asia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Ancona for Genoa:—4400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 62½ cwts gum, Yacoobali and Co; 330 bales cotton, I A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, Mahadeo Das and Co; 165 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 160 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—270 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—270 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—2250 lbs turpentine, Wilkinson H; 20 bales cotton, Gosho Kabu hiki Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—22 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

June 10.

S S Alps Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—135 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales grey sheeting, 475 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—257 bales cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 100 bales cotton drill, 321 bales cotton yarn, 231 bales grey cotton shirting, 188 bales grey cotton sheeting, 186 bales grey cotton drill, 118 bales large cotton yarn, 30 cases mercerized yarn, 20 cases white mercerized yarn, 15 cases red shirting, 23 cases provision, 100 cases safety matches, 25 cases celluloid goods, 38 cases enamelware, 28 cases bleached yarn, 23 cases striped drill, 25 packages crasilles.

From Kobe:—16 cases bobbins, 293 cases sulphur matches, 50 cases safety matches, 24 cases cotton hosiery, 27 cases celluloid ware, 67 cases porcelain ware, 13 cases spun silk yarn, 35 cases empty match boxes, 30 cases enamelledware, 17 cases stationery, 17 cases silk goods, 22 cases antimony ware, 35 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 30 cases match boxes, 75 cases refined camphor, 54 bales matting, 95 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales dried ginger, 150 bales grey cotton drill, 14 bales large cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—18 cases rubber toys, 30 cases dried preserves, 28 cases cotton socks, 75 cases cassia, 50 cases dry preserved ginger, 376 packages fire-crackers, 50 bundles galangol.

From Canton:—50 bales canes, 800 bundles cassia, 131 rolls matting, 22 cases paper, 45 cases cotton socks.

From Singapore:—720 bags sago flour, 3006 bags betelnut, 47 bags red betelnut, 50 bags split betelnut, 18 bags nutmegs, 137 bags damarbatu, 20 bags tapioca, 560 bundles rattans, 16 bundles gambira.

From Penang:—281 bags pearl tapioca, 80 bags betelnut, 188 bags split betelnut, 50 bags whole betelnut, 454 pieces slabs tin, 163 cases rubber, 20 bundles rattans, 36 H/c tea, 750 bags arecanut.

The Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committee will assemble in Simla on Wednesday next.—A.P.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, May 21.

It is not yet possible to record any revival of piece-goods demand, and the yarn market is a shade weaker. As compared with last Wednesday there is no important variation in futures of either American or Egyptian cotton, but whilst yarn quotations are not in every case nominally easier it is not difficult for buyers of American qualities to secure their requirements on a basis well below current rates. The general sentiment of the trade is towards lower values, and whilst such a degree of unanimity exists on the bear tack yarn and cloth business is bound to be restricted. In the meantime there is a minority which sees possibilities of a widening of the differences between new and old American crop positions, and these are expecting to receive encouragement from the first U. S. crop condition report due here at 5 p.m. next Monday week.

The stiffening of prices in our market just before Easter seems to have definitely curtailed enterprise in the Far East. Buyers in Shanghai and Hong Kong would not follow that movement, and they are still indisposed to operate beyond urgent needs. So long as certain well-known "chops" are kept on the market they are satisfied, although there cannot now be any doubt that the supplies of Lancashire grey and white shirtings, in Shanghai at any rate, are extremely small. Buying for India has been of a piecemeal character, and will probably not develop on a broader basis until more definite news is to hand of the progress of the monsoon. So far all that is known is that slight rains are reported from Colombo. The bookings for Calcutta and Bombay include moderate lines of grey shirtings, some bleaching lines, and a few parcels of dhooties. Jacconets for Karachi and Madras have also come under notice.

None of the secondary markets, either East or West, offers a single feature of interest, but some of the African outlets have shown more interest. Home buyers continue to operate on minimum stocks.

Yarn demand remains apathetic, and American ring twist and beams are an extremely difficult proposition at the moment. Mule spinnings in the coarser numbers are also weaker. Demand for the finer qualities of combed Egyptian yarns remains steady, but Bolton carded sorts have received very little attention.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, May 21.

This week has been noticeable for the fluctuations in new crop quotations. The Calcutta reports as to conditions have been watched very carefully, and buyers are divided sharply into those who maintain that there will be a permanent fall in price and those who believe that there is every inducement to purchase now. At the beginning of the week there was an unsuccessful attempt to raise the price of first grades for August-September, but they settled down at £26. 10s. without any business being done at this figure. By mid-week they were as high as £28.

Manufacturers cannot complain of lack of orders; in fact they are feeling the lack of hands who left during the recent depression. There have been promising inquiries throughout the whole manufacturing trade, especially for all grades of cloth. Sacking and tarpauling is extensively needed, and in this respect the United States have stepped into the market prominently. Manufacturers of jute cloth will have their hands full for some time. Difficulties of delivery constitute a feature which is militating against an even bigger all-round demand. Spinners have also some difficulty in purchasing what they actually require.

As far as jute yarns go, the prices have been maintained, but none has been overanxious to do business.

Prices:—Jute, first mark actuals, May-June, £31; grades, £28; red SCC actuals, £27; Daisee 2, £29; Daisee 3, £26; Tossa 2, £31, new crop, first actuals August-September, £29. 10s.; grades, £28. Jute yarns, 8lb. cops, 4.50 (3s.) 8lb. spools, 4.63 (3s. 1d.); 8lb. sacking chains, 4.81 (4 13-16d.); 8lb. hessian chains, 5. Chested hessians. 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 4.25 (4¼d.) 8oz. 40in., 3.41 (3 7-16d.) and 3.50 (3½d.); 7½oz. 40in., 3.27 (3 13-48d.) and 3.33 (3 4.12d.).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, May 21.

Market conditions continue fairly stable. Linseed oil on a better demand has firmed up again to about £37. 5s. for prompt delivery and slightly less for May-August, but quotations for the latter part of the year show a discount of 20s. per ton from present figures. Cotton oils have been anything but active and sellers are offering at lower levels, crude Egyptian quoting £39 and technical refined £39. 15s. per ton naked ex Hull mill. Soya oil is also cheaper. A steady trade is passing in yalm kernal oil at £39. 10s.s but practically nothing is reported in ground nut oil. Rape oil is quiet at £42 for crude extracted. Castor oil is dearer at £67 (barrels free) for first pressure.

Rather more trade has been done in linseed at the lower prices. £17. 15s. having been paid for Plate April-May and £19. 12s. 6d. for Calcutta on passage. Cottonseed has been firmly held by shippers and little business has been done, although more inquiry for both Egyptian and Bombay is developing. for Black Egyptian £13.3s. 9d. is asked Soya beans are dearer forward, and palm kernels are a firm market with a fair trade passing round £19 for May shipment.

COAL.

CARDIFF, May 21.

The Welsh steam coal trade is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The recent tendency towards improvement has not been

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.31-1/16.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 29/32
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	239
Japan	134
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London June, 7.

Stockholm	16.25
Christiania	31.81
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	26.56
Belgium	97.62
Athens	244.50

New York, June 7.

Demand Bills	4.30.87

London, June 7.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.90
„ Germany ..	18,100,000,000,000
„ Italy	99.32

BULLION.

Bombay, June 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16-2.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16-2
Bar gold ready Rs. 25-11-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/12
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/13
Bar silver ready Rs. 83-5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/12

London, June 9.

Remained closed yesterday.

TONE OF SILVER—

GOLD.

Bombay, June 10.

Ready :—25—11—0 .. .. ..

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-10-6	25-11-0	..	25—11-0
Asad 25-11-9	25-12-0	..	25—12—3

Teji Mandi :— .. .. ..
Jeth 0—2—0
Asad 0—5—9 .. .. ..
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, June 10.

Ready :—83—3—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 83-6-0		83-4-0	83—5—0
Asad 83-14-0		83-12-0	83—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—10—0
Asad 1—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 10.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

SHARES.

Bombay, June 10.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 10.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 59 points in old crop and 57 to 60 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and speculative and local traders selling on reports of favourable weather reports.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as follows:—"Weather favourable. Tired long liquidation."

In response to the substantial set back in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 525 i.e. Rs. 6 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the outset, on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers, the prices advanced to Rs. 527. The values, then going down by a rupee or so on selling by Commission Houses, again improved to Rs. 527½ on an European Exporting House buying and at 4 p.m. the rate was quoted at Rs. 527. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 526 and closed steady at 527½ at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Marwari Shroffs and a Japan House.

Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 562½ and declining by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 563 on buying by Marwari Shroffs. The values then gave way to Rs. 561½ on selling by Offices, the rate remaining steady at Rs. 562 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra for Decr.-January delivery opened at Rs 492 and advanced to Rs. 493 in sympathy with the rise in Broach. Values then eased to Rs. 492 on scattered selling but recovered steadily to Rs. 494 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and remained Rs. 493½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July and Decr.-January were nominally quoted at Rs. 538 and Rs. 448 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from shippers both European and Japanese.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 10.

		6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	527 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	538
Fully Good Bengal	Dec Janry	448
Fine Oomra	..July ..	562
Fine Oomra	..Decr/Janry..	494 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

Description,	Super-Fine,	F. F.	Good G.	F. G.	F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	575	560	545	530	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	599	575	560	..	
M. G. Broach	630	615	600	590	
M. G. Southerns	..	620	610	600	590
M. G. Mathia	580	565	550	..	
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 10

Fully Good Broach April/May	527
„ „ Bengal July ..	536
„ Dec./January ..	446
Fine Oomra July ..	562
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	493
Good Southerns May/June ..	585
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	590

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

June 10, 1924.

New York Market, 9th June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.45	July			27.86	—59
25.98	Oct.	25.65—33		25.38	—60
25.25	Dec.			24.65	—60
24.98	Jan.			24.41	—57

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.65, lowest 25.32, range .33 points. Weather conditions favourable over week-end, causing long liquidation, speculative selling and local traders selling. Good buying on limits down.

Liverpool Market, 9th June, 1924 was closed.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
„ „ to Continent	3,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 3/8
Silver Foreign Mined	67—
Demand Bills	4.30.87

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES

New York, June, 9.

	To-day's Prices.
July.. ..	27.86—.59
Future at New York Oct.. ..	25.38—.60
Dec.. ..	24.65—.60
Jan.. ..	24.41—.57

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th June, 1924.

Cotton	7364 Bales
Wheat	19131 Cwts
Linseed	12045 „
Rapeseed etc	2715 „
Gingellyseed	268 „
Poppyseed	4
Groundnuts	931 „
Castorseed	4682 „
Rice	2441 „
Myrabollams	2657 „
Cottonseed	2324 „
Mowraseed	145
Gram	1380 „
Juwar	1370 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	1342 „
Bajri	168 „
Coal	1336 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 10.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 7 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 10 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	33 8 0	5 9 0
Wheat, August/September	7 2 3	
Linseed Sept.	12 11 6	
Groundnuts J/J ..	72 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 12 0	
Gujrat Castor Seed Asad		74 6 0
Cotton Seed J/J ..		5 9 0

BRASS.

Bombay, June 10.

	Per md. Rs.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Do	1	62 0 0
Do ..	1 1/4	62 0 0
Do	1 1/2	62 0 0
Do	1 3/4	62 0 0
Do	2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June, 10.

	per md. Rs.	a. p.
Copper, English	3/4 70	0 0
Copper	1/ 70	0 0
Copper	1 1/4 70	0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2 69	0 0
Copper	1 3/4 69	0 0
Copper	2/ 69	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	61	0 0
Panchtaka Joint	29	0 0
Copper, English Bars	61	0 0
Brass Bars	41	8 0
Pat Klai	66	0 0
Lead, Country	18	0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 60—8	60	8 0
„ „ „ 1	59	0 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	59	0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	68	0 0
American Copper 3/4 70	70	0 0
„ „ „ 1, 1/4	70	8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 10.

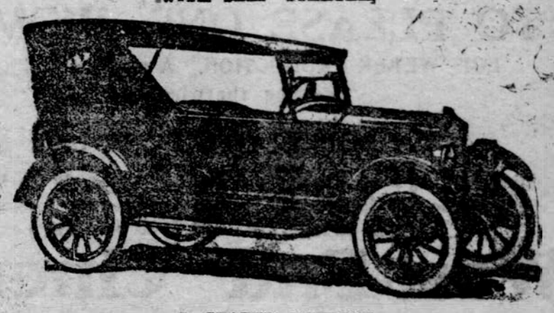
	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan ..	..No. 40 /1	1 11 9
Japan	..No. 42 /2	1 10 6
Japan	..No. 20	1 3 6
Japan	..No. 32	1 8 9

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 10

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	1 2 0
Textile	1 1 6
E D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 3
Diamond Chula.	1 5 6
Tata (Darji)	1 5 6
Sautta.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 3 0
Pearl	
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 14 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 14 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece „	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 6 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.

5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited PORT BOMBAY
PIANOS
For SALE OR HIRE
Full particulars on application.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Bombay, 10th June, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 6th June to 9th June 1924 ..	18,151	35,699	—17,548
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 9th June, 1924	3133859	3366220	—232361
Shipments for the bi-week from 6th June, to 9th June, 1924.			
United Kingdom.	5763	2755	—3013
Continent	21826	1120	+20706
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	4909	44106	—39197
Total ..	32503	47931	—15478

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 9th June, 1924.

United Kingdom ..	146716	111013	+31990
Continent ..	870470	587450	+282021
China	199511	348417	—148876
Japan	1177219	1504141	—326922
Coast Ports ..	48123x	44501	+ 3622
Total ..	2441669	2596324	—154655

Afloat in harbour :

Europe	3810	4471	—661
Do China, Japan and Coast Ports	34122	62814	—28392

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

A FRONTIER ENGAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, June 9.

The Frontier Constabulary at Thal came into touch with Arms Runners on 2nd June who were engaged by the Chanda picket on Kurrum Road. The gang in its effort to escape was forced into the Kurrum river and surrendered all their rifles. One man was drowned and another died of wounds. On the night of the 4th June, a gang of 40 Wazirs attempted to take revenge on the Chanda picket but the attack was beaten off without any causalty to the picket.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	
	June	h. m.	ft.	in.	June	h. m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	10	2 59	24	6	10	9 55	19	11
		15 40	26	5		23 36		
W.	11	4 0	24	3	11	11 15	19	10
		16 33	26	3			26	
Th.	12	5 13	24	5	12	58 1	19	9
		17 31	26	2		15 20		
F.	13	6-32	1	11	13	1 32	1	
		18 34	1			1 46	10	
Sat.	14	7 51	25	11	14	46 12	17	7
		19 38	26	8		19 18	19	8
S.	15	9 45	28	4	15	3 12	15	5
		21 35	27	6		15 47	18	10
M.	16	10 38	29	4	16	3 58	14	6
		32 29	27	11		16 42	18	4

(Continued from column 1.)

maintained and with insufficient support the market has relapsed into a very unsettled state.

Business with France is slow, while with Italy sales are difficult to arrange. There is a fair business passing with South America, but elsewhere trade is decidedly slack. Collieries in most cases are experiencing difficulty in clearing stocks and pit stoppages are frequent.

Chief interest is centred in the Egyptian State Railways contract for 150,000 tons. Of this quantity advices state 50,000 tons has been taken by the United at 37s. c.i.f., while Welsh exporters are waiting confirmation of the balance at 38s. 4½d. c.i.f. or 26s. 1d. f.o.b. for best Monmouthshire large.

Best Admiralty large meets a moderate demand around 28s., with seconds finding difficulty in maintaining 27s. Dry coals are hardly moving and prices are easier at 26s. 6d. to 27s. bests and down to 25s. ordinaries. Monmouthsire coals are very slow and many collieries are idle. Black vein large is unsalable at 26s. 6d., while Western Valleys are abundant at 26s. Eastern Valleys quiet at 24s. to 25s. 6d. Small coals are weaker at 18s. 6d. bests, 17s. 6d. good bunkers, and down to 15s. others. Coke is quiet, and unchanged. Patent fuel meets with a restricted demand at 28s. to 30s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—G. I. P. Parel vs. B. B., R. F. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 12

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

English mail steamer "Delta" due at 5 a.m.

B.A. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 14.

S S "Dongola", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m
June 13 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.
June 15 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.
June 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 17 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Sado Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 8th June.

The N Y K steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning, the 13th instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Nurkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th June 1924 to 6 a.m. of 10th June, 1924.

Smallpox 7 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 81; total mortality this day last year 86.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 11th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

A COMMUNAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Kokni Jamaatul Muslemeen of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Choki Mohalla, to trace out the causes of the downfall of the community, when Mr. G. M. Purkar will preside.

H. P. THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURES.

Dr. R. P. Koppikar, the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver lecture II of his series of lectures on "Embryology and its importance in Congenital Surgical affections" at the Anatomy Lecture Theatre (Grant Medical College) to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. The lectures are open without payment of any fee to medical students and practitioners.

LECTURES ON MALARIA AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Toro, of the Educational Department, will give two lectures on Malaria and Tuberculosis in the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Damodar Hall, Parel, and in the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Chinchpokli, on Friday and Saturday (the 13th and 14th instant) respectively. The lectures will begin at 7 p.m. (S.T.). The lectures will be open to the public.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Our Bandra correspondent writes:—

Owing to Dr. DeMonte's departure for England there is going to be a bye-election in the D Ward, and there are already two prominent citizens of Bandra, namely Mr. Raphael De Almeida B.A., B.Sc., (Honours) and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., who are candidates for the vacant seat.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD, BOMBAY.

The undermentioned fifty-five candidates have passed the Government Diploma Examination in Accountancy held in April, 1924:—

Bombay Centre:—Atmaram Raghunath Chinderkar, Bapuji Burjorji Bilimoria, Behramjee Jamshedjee Forbes, Bhaskar Pandurang Borkar, Damodar Dattatray Pandit, Dhanjishaw Ratanji Paymaster, Ganpat Dharmaji Shinde, Gustad Hormusji Gai, Curpoor Varadachariar Jagannath, Melappalaiyam Sudarisan Jagannathan, Kantilal Chhaganlal Tijoriwala, Kavas Dosabhai Bharucha, Palghat Palaniswamy Kumaraswami, Lakshminarasimham Thiruvenkatachar, Bhagavathiswar Ayyar Mahadev, B.A., Manekshaw Dinshawji Mistri, B.A., Mangesh Narayan Wagh, Mangesh Wamanrao Muzumdar, Mohamed Abdul Qadir, B.A., Mohammad Ekramul Haque, B.Sc., Nariman Dadabhoy Adenwalla, Phiroz Kavasji Sutaria, B.A., Ramachandran Namasivaya, Rama Labhaya Chojar, Ramaswami Chetti Javvaji, Santanam Krishnaswamy, Shankar Ramchandra Munolli Sorabji Savakshaw Bharucha, Venkatarama Subramania, Vasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan, R. Viraswami, Narayana Vridhachalam.

Madras Centre:—Kangayam V. Gopalaiyar, B.A., Kalmadi Gopalkrishna Rao, Vaidyanath Kalyana Raman, B.A., Coimbatore P. Krishna Rau, C. R. Krishnaoswami, P. R. Muthusubramanyan, Betchu Purushottam, Narayanaswami Ramaswami, Shankarrao Bhaskerrao Dandekar, S. M. Sivaraman, B.A., Gopala Srinivasan, Raghavan A. N. Srinivasa, Mandavam A. Srinivasan, Kadathur Viswanath Subbarathnam, Subbaswami Iyer Suryanarayanan, U. R. Subramania Iyer, P. M. Varatharajulu Naidu, Dharmaraj Iyer Venkata Rama Iyer, B.A., Panangi Venkatrao, Nadunury Kasi Viswanatham,

Allahabad Centre:—Rup Ram Gupta, B.A., Shambhu Nath, B.A.

Rangoon Centre:—Uttamapaleyam R. Ganapati.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following programme of music followed by the news of the day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India will be broadcasted by wireless by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 6-40 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

One Step: "Bonnie Lassie"—Santly.
Fox-Trot: "Dance-o-Mania"—Gilbert.
Selection: "Italian Folk Songs"—Langey.
Valse: "A kiss in the Dark"—Herbert.
Song: "An evening song"—Blumenthall.
Potpourri: "A Musical Switch"—Alford
Intermezzo: "Cavalleria Rusticana"—Mascagni.
Fox-Trot: "Leave me with a smile"—Burnett.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WOES OF TONSORIAL ARTISTS.

A PROCESSION TO MUNICIPAL HALL.

The barbers of this City met in conference on Monday night and came to the conclusion that the new scheme of licenses must be resisted at all costs. They have now decided to go in a procession to the Municipal Hall on the 12th (Thursday), when the Corporation will meet after a somewhat long recess, to represent to the members their grievances. They will meet at Girgaum and the barbers have already got plans for a brave procession with flags and other things, in imitation of similar other processions in the city. Some of the leaders will get into the Corporation Hall, while the majority will remain outside on the maidan, to await the decision. It is presumed that the present democratic Corporation will be more favourably inclined towards the barbers.

It is not known whether there is a good basis for this belief. In the meantime the false alarm raised on the previous day need not be minded by persons who are very careful about their personal appearances. No doubt, there was a sort of consternation among all decent people when a strike of these tonsorial artists was first announced, and people with exuberant imaginations conjured up a time when they would see nothing but overgrown beards among the unfortunate males of this City. Happily, for Bombay, that time is yet distant, and the "Second City in the Empire" will yet be able to maintain its reputation. The barkers' shops will again be closed on the 12th to enable the members of this fraternity to go to the Corporation Hall. It is stated that the barbers resent outside interference, and if any new sanitary methods are to be introduced at all, they will have to come after consultation with themselves and not arbitrarily imposed on them by a Municipal Commissioner and his subordinates.

BARBERS' PROTEST.

Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the Saloonkeepers' and Barbers' Association, writes to say that a good deal of misunderstanding prevails among the public with regard to the barbers' agitation in Bombay. Whenever Press representatives have approached me, I have given them clear and full explanation. But still people do not carefully read the writings or are led away by misleading flaring head-lines. In the first place there was no strike of the barbers at all on Monday last and none is contemplated; but if the worst comes to the worst and if I find that the men can put up an heroic fight against this bondage of slavery than without any intention to harass the public we shall have to put up a heavy struggle. The struggle here as well as in any industrial concern is commensurate only with the stamina of the men. All constitutional measures will be adopted and when they are exhausted then alone with the unanimous agreement of the men and after very carefully gauging the measure of their strength a strike might possibly have to be declared for the barber too has his rights and it is my duty to see that his rights are maintained. His profession is not ignoble. Ignobleness of a profession lies only in the way in which it is conducted. Let us not deride the poor man's fight for his liberty, but let us help him too if we want self-government. The barbers will not again work on Thursday, the 12th, when they are turning on a demonstration in the town. Their shops will be re-open on the 13th and business will be as usual. In the present struggle the barber is only attempting to say that he has kept his shop clean and will keep it clean, that his newly formed Association will help him to do it and that he needs no outside control for all such control is prejudicial to his trade.

BARBERS' AND SALOON-KEEPERS', GRIEVANCES.

At a meeting held on Monday night at the Chhota Kubrastan, presided over by Mr. S.H. Jhabwalla, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of the saloon keepers, hamamkhana owners and barbers of Bombay request all the men in the trade to join their association so as to strengthen the hands of the Association in raising a united protest against the hardship likely to be brought upon them by the acceptance of the license.

(2) This meeting raises an indignant protest against the action of the Municipal Commissioner in enforcing the license upon them in the framing of which they were never consulted.

(3) This meeting unanimously resolves that in the interests of the public of Bombay the Municipality should give some time to the barbers to consider the whole question of license as it is a bondage of slavery and in no way likely to fulfil the object in view.

(4) This meeting protests against the statements made by the Health Officer that the barbers of Bombay keep their shops as well as their instruments in an unhygienic and insanitary condition, as they have always kept everything in a proper condition to give honest service to the public.

It was decided to go in a procession to the Corporation Hall on Thursday next when the Corporation meets.

ANOTHER BOMBAY STRIKE

MEN OF THACKER & CO.'S WORKSHOP ... 'DOWN TOOLS.'

About 100 workmen employed in Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s Printing Works Department, situate at Girgaon, struck work on Monday. They went to work as usual but instead of starting work took their places on the machines and refused to work. On being questioned by their Manager they demanded an increase in wages as well as bonus. They behaved peacefully and no demonstration was made. The strike continues.

Out of two hundred workmen employed in the Homiar Founding and Engineering Co., Ltd., situate at Hansraj Lane, Byculla, about a hundred struck work on Tuesday and demanded an increase in their wages and bonus. The management posted a noticed and intimated the strikers to resume work or they would be paid off on Tuesday at 3 p.m. in which case they were warned that they would be considered as discharged from their service.

A correspondent wires from Etawah:—Maulvi Beshir Pasha, B.A., son of Maulvi Bashiruddin Sahib, the editor of "Alhashir" and manager of the Islamia High School, Etawah, accidentally fell down from a running train some 15 miles from Etawah on the 3rd instant while returning after his wedding from Marehra with his bride and the wedding party. He received serious injuries and succumbed to them on Friday, the 6th instant. The funeral procession was followed by thousands of Hindus and Muslims. Great sympathy is felt for Maulvi Bashiruddin Sahib and for the unfortunate widow.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOUND OVER FOR SIX MONTHS.

Sub-Inspector S. I. De Souza charged Khanderao Ganpatrao with theft of Rs. 4 from a building before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidepcy Magistrate.

According to the complainant, Genoo Mahadoo, the facts are that on the 9th at about 5 in the evening the accused who is residing in the same room as the complainant at Gaiwadi broke open the complainant's box and removed from it Rs. 4. At the time of the occurrence the complainant's mother had gone out to have the corn ground. On her return hearing of the theft she ran to her son at his shop and reported the incident. Complainant came over and saw that Rs. 4 were missing. Complaint was then made to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted on evidence and ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months.

Mr. Vijaykar defended the accused.

JAIL BIRD GETS TWO YEARS.

On the complaint of Abdul Husain Kamarally, a servant in a perfumery shop at Khaka Bazar, Sub-Inspector De'Souza charged Ramachandra Narain with theft before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police court.

The complainant deposed that at about 12 noon on the 9th instant as he was walking near the corner of Jumma Musjid the accused gave him a push and extracted from his pocket Rs. 25 in notes which, however, slipped out of his hands. A witness who noticed the removal of the notes arrested the accused.

Ahmed Haji Abdulla, a dealer in milk corroborated the complainant's statement and said that he arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

He was convicted and being an old offender with seven previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which two months are to be served in solitary confinement.

FREQUENT VISITOR OF COURTS DISCHARGED.

On the complaint of A. Moniz, R. G. Shead, Manager of Watson's Hotel, Esplanade Road was charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidepcy Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court with assault, insult and intimidation.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the accused and the complainant conducted his case in person.

The facts, according to the complainant, are that he advertised for a lady stenographer which necessitated his interviewing many applicants in his room. This was objected to by the accused who gave the complainant notice to quit the apartment and on the 17th May came to his room with carpenters and others and insisted on his leaving the place. At the time the accused is also alleged to have made abusive remarks.

The evidence did not corroborate the facts as presented by the complainant.

The accused denied his guilt and said that it was against the rule of the hotel to allow lodgers interviews with ladies except in the parlour.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that the complainant was a frequent visitor of courts and as he was a layman he was allowed indulgence which, however, he abused and took up the time of the Court unnecessarily.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, G. N. Minstrell a tenant at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, was charged with assaulting and using insulting language to the complainant P. Rustomji Daruwalla, Manager of the Hotel.

According to the prosecution the facts are that on the 16th ultimo while the complainant was engaged in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. White, tenants of the hotel, the accused abruptly interrupted the talk with the question "Have you heard of the trouble at midnight on the 15th May?" The complainant did not care to notice the interruption but replied subsequently that he did not know of it and was not disposed to interfere with others' affairs. This exasperated the accused who hurled a shower of abuse and said "You are a dirty little ignorant pip." Remonstrance further excited the accused who dealt a blow with his fist at the eye of the complainant. In the course of his examination the accused admitted having snatched a stick out of the hands of the complainant but it was done to prevent the use of it by the latter.

After the charge was framed the accused in his statement pleaded self-defence in extenuation of his assault and said that the abusive language did not carry with it any inuendo of insult. He also said that in his capacity as Secretary of the Tenants' Association he was often brought in conflict with the landlords.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 40.

MOTHER CHARGES SON WITH THEFT.

Charged by Sub-Inspector Rane Ronald Reid a young man of 22 stood at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Ag. Second Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge of theft brought against him at the instance of his mother, Mrs. Reid.

It would appear from the complaint that on the 8th instant the accused took advantage of the absence of the complainant and stole from the room at Shaw Mansion situated at Love Lane, a chain and locket valued at Rs. 55 which he pledged with a Marwari.

The Marwari, Veisermal Megraj, admitted his having received the ornament.

The accused pleaded guilty and as this was his first offence was let off after being bound over in a sum of Rs. 75 for 6 months.

ALLEGED DACOITY.

Hearing was resumed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court of the case in which Kallandu Allabux and thirteen others were charged with dacoity and house-breaking.

Mr. De Cunha conducted the prosecution.

Gulabsha Sahebsha, in his examination-in-chief, stated that he was a watchman in shops and godowns at Mount Road and Rose Cottage Lane; that, about 21 months ago at about 3-0 a.m. one morning he found the godown of S. Mirande broken open and seventeen or eighteen cases of liquor stolen from it. The same godown was broken into again after 10 or 12 days' later when the witness, who was at a short distance, raised an alarm which scared away the thieves. He made a report to the police and ten or twelve persons were arrested but as he was not able to identify any of them they were discharged.

The second witness who was examined was Soma Narayan. He said that he knew accused Nos. 1, 2, 13, Rambachan (approver No. 1) and accused No. 8, the last of whom through his brother-in-law. He and his brother-in-law, who corroborated the story, received eighteen cases of liquor about two years back for which they paid Rs. 560.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The case stands adjourned.

A HOUSE BROKEN INTO.

Mr. P. F. Balsara residing at West View, Wodehouse Road, reports that on the 15th May he and his family went up-country, locking up the house and on his return on the 8th instant at 9 p.m. he found the front door intact but bolted from the inside. On the door being forced open he found three cupboards broken and jewellery and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,400 missing.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS AGAINST COMPANY DIRECTORS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

N. H. Moos ..... Applicant.

vs.

Frank H. Spaull and ors ..... Respondents.

Further hearing of the misfeasance summons against the Directors of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co., was resumed on Tuesday when among other witnesses Mr. Naoroji Pestonji Narielvala who was the officiating director of that Company at Alleppey and Cochin was examined. During the course of his examination by Mr. Munshi, Mr. Narielvala stated that he was a director of the Anglo-India and Colonial Steam Navigation Co. He carried on business at Alleppey in the name of N. P. Narielvala and Sons who manufactured mats and mattings, imported foreign goods and acted as commission Agents. The average export of his firm came to about 1,000 tons.

In the latter part of 1919 the tonnage was not favourable on the Malabar Coast. He had known Mr. Spaull for the last 13 years and had business connections with him On 22nd December 1919 a telegram was sent to him. Before that he had no conversation with Spaull with regard to the floating of a Company. On 29th December 1919, his firm was appointed as canvassing agents of the Anglo-India Co. He came to Bombay with his family on 5th January 1920. Between the 8th and 9th January 1920 Spaull came to his house. There Spaull told him that he had floated a Company and that all the papers concerning the floatation were ready. Then Spaull told him that as it was not practicable for him (Narielwala) to come to Bombay now and then, he should look after the Company's interests at Alleppey and Cochin. This was the reason why Narielwala was styled in this Prospectus as "Officiating Director at Alleppey and Cochin." He had conversation with Spaull with regard to the offer of 10 ships. Spaull told him that he had selected 10 ships from several steamers. At the time of parting he asked Spaull about the workshops for steamers and Spaull whispered into his ear that he was going to arrange for Brunton's works. He knew about Brunton's Works at Cochin and was satisfied and congratulated Spaull upon his idea of acquiring Brunton's Works. He was not present at the first meeting of 26th January, 1920. He was however, present at the next meeting of 12th February, 1920 at which the purchase of Brunton's Works was confirmed by a resolution. He considered the acquisition of Brunton's Works at that price a proper acquisition. At the same meeting the resolution with regard to the purchase of Carlton House was also passed. He knew about the bargain of the Carlton House before the meeting. In the morning of 12th February Spaull came to his place and told him that he had purchased Carlton House and had already advanced Rs. 250,000. He explained to Narielwala the necessity of the buildings for accommodating the Office and the Staff of the Company.

There was a lengthy discussion at that meeting about the Carlton House. The discussion was on the point of the legality of the action of Spaull in paying Rs. 250,000 without consulting the Board. Spaull explained that the offer was open only for 48 hours and he could not run after all the directors simultaneously. The Board was satisfied with the explanation. He was present at the meeting of the 23rd February, 1920, and also at the meeting of 27th February. At this last meeting the Board was informed that the owner of S. S. "Oruro" had accepted the Company's offer. The next resolution at the same meeting was with regard to the purchase of S. S. "Rampur." Spaull said that he required 2 or 3 steamers more. He stated that the expenses would be the same as for keeping one steamer and that he wanted to capture the trade of the Malabar Coast. Narielwala therefore thought that the purchase of "Ramour" was a proper purchase Spaull further stated that if they tried to purchase steamers of the type of "Rampur" from England they would be very expensive. Narielwala considered the price of Rs. 625,000 as reasonable. Ternel also told him that the price was very reasonable.

With regard to "Oruro" they had resolved to have a trial trip before taking delivery. Ternel told him that he was going to put the steamer in the service of the Mauritius Shippers Association with whom he had already entered into a contract and he calculated that the earning would be Rs. 80,000 per trip. Narielwala was not present at the meeting of the 3rd March. He however addressed a letter dated 3rd March to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Mehta. He had mentioned therein first of all the offer of 10 ships. He wanted to go to Alleppey and Capt. Ternel had informed the Board that owing to the Board's delay in accepting the offer of 10 ships the offer had fallen through. That put him off. At the same time they were going to purchase the Sutherland Fleet and he waented to suggest some amendments in the purchase. He had mentioned in the letter that the purchase of the "Oruro" was not suitable to the line mentioned in the prospectus. "Oruro" was not an ocean-going ship but was only a coastal boat. As he was unable to go to Alleppey, he attended the meeting of the 10th March at which he drew the attention of the Board as to the management of the Company. It was reported to him by his son that a man who applied for 10 shares was allotted 80 shares and that he brought that fact to the notice of the Board. In the meantime his firm had been canvassing for shares on the Malabar Coast and in Bombay. All the application forms were stamped with the stamp of N. P. Narielwala and Sons. On 17th March his firm received Rs. 28,000 by way of brokerage, Rs. 5,000 on 22nd March and Rs. 944 on the 17th August.

As a witness was ill and unable to attend the Court, the Court rose at 2-30 and did not sit in the afternoon.

CORONER'S COURT.

MYSTERIOUS END OF A MAHAR.

On Monday at about 9-30 p.m. a dead body of a Hindu was found lying in the open space belonging to the Bombay Port Trust at Vadala. It was horribly mutilated with a deep wound on the head while the brain was protruding. It was identified subsequently as that of Rama Vithu (35) a Mahar and was removed to the Morgue for inquest.

GRUESOME FIND IN A RAILWAY COMPARTMENT.

On Tuesday morning at six o'clock when a local up No. 8 arrived on the Colaba Station a Porter noticed in a third class compartment a Hindu passenger aged 20 with a fractured skull. On examination he was found dead. The police removed the body to the Morgue for inquest but it has not yet been identified. The side door of his compartment was found open and it is surmised that its flow may have caused the fatal accident.

DIED OF OPIUM POISONING.

On Sunday afternoon Krishna Sacaram (35) a peon in the High Court Library residing at Arthur Road was found unconscious and on the advice of a doctor was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died on Monday night.

At the Coroner's inquest, Radhabai, the deceased's widow said that for about a week the deceased had complained of pain in the stomach.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium apparently self-administered.

PAREL AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY,

MUNICIPAL GRANT.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation, in taking action on the resolution asking for Municipal Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries to be opened in the city, have approved of the Commissioner's letter and sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 100 to the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Soparibaug Road, Parel, managed by the National Medical College. The Commissioner's letter states:—

"I have to state that Dr. Sandilands has very rightly stated that the establishment of Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at the public expense by the Municipality would constitute a public recognition of the efficiency of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems, and of the competence of Hakims and Vaidyas to undertake the treatment of the sick. Some time back, a Committee was appointed by the Madras Government to consider the question of the recognition and encouragement of these two indigenous systems of medicine in vogue in that Presidency. They have issued a voluminous report, the essence of which is summed up as follows:—

'From the standpoint of Science, the Indian systems are logical and scientific, self-sufficient, efficient and economical, except in the surgical line.'

But the Committee evidently do not consider these systems perfect, particularly as regards the manner in which they are practised by hereditary Vaidyas and Hakims. They therefore urge upon Government the establishment of a new Department of Indian Medicine under the direction of a Commissioner. The Committee think it necessary, that the Government should immediately establish colleges and schools, hospitals and dispensaries for the Indian systems of medicine, and if present financial stringency makes this impossible, they suggest that the existing centres of European medical education and medical relief should be made to subserve the interests of Indian medicine as well as European. They further recognise the value of Western influences, for they recommend that 'every scheme of study of Indian medicine, whether Ayurvedic or Unani, should make adequate provision not only for the efficient training in subjects appropriate to itself, but also for the teaching of the essentials of whatever is valuable in Western medicine, e.g., Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery in all its branches, Bacteriology, Medical Jurisprudence including Medical Ethics, History of Medicine, and so on.' In fact these two indigenous systems, if they can be called systems at all, cannot advance unless Western medical science supplies a large portion of the basis of the curriculum of its professors.

It will thus be seen that in their present condition the Indian indigenous systems are very imperfect, and their methods of treatment which consist in the passing down of secret remedies from father to son are opposed to the methods of the Western system which are rightly based on scientific investigation. It would, therefore, be a retrograde step for the Municipality to establish Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in charge of Hakims and Vaidyas.

I asked the Acting Health Officer to consult Dr. A. P. Kothare, the Principal of the National Medical College, on the subject in order to discover whether any step in this direction could be taken without any great danger of excessive quackery being practised, as I had reason to believe that the college was interested in the use of local drugs and had studied the possibilities of the indigenous systems. Dr. Kothare suggests that a dispensary could be opened in their own dispensary on Supari-bag Road. This dispensary is in charge of a duly qualified medical practitioner, and the proposal is to place an experienced Vaidya to dispense Ayurvedic drugs under the supervision of this qualified doctor. I would suggest that this course may be adopted for the purposes of experiment, if the Corporation wish to try one, and would recommend the grant of Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month to the National Medical College dispensary for the purpose."

MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS,

AN ENQUIRY SUGGESTED.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas has given notice of the following motion for the June meeting of the Corporation:—

"That with reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 10572, dated the 6th March, 1922, authorising the Commissioner to participate with the Development Department of the Government of Bombay in the 10 years' contract for the purchase of cement from the four companies mentioned therein, a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to investigate and report on the legal obligations of the Corporation under the contract. The Committee be authorised to take legal advice in the matter, if necessary.

That pending the report of the Committee, the Commissioner be requested not to compel the Municipal contractors to purchase cement for Municipal work from the four contracting companies at more than current market rates."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

An Extraordinary Bombay Government Gazette states:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Council Hall, Poona, as the place and 2 p.m. of the 21st of July 1924 as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council.

(Continued from Column 6.)

in Inter-Varsity Lawn Tennis, Oxford led by 7 to 5 matches.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL;

URUGUAY WINS FINAL,

LONDON, June 9.

In the Olympic Association Football Final, Uruguay beat Switzerland by 3 goals to 9. In the replay for the third place Sweeden beat Holland by 3 goals to 1.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF THE GAME,

LONDON, June 9.

Paris.—Uruguay was a magnificent all round side. A fast and clever forward line, combining like clockwork had by far the best of game and constantly menaced the Swiss goal, their thrilling whirlwind rush evoking thunders of applause from 60,000 spectators. They scored the second goal six minutes after the restart and final goal 15 minutes later. Desperate Swiss efforts to reduce their opponents' lead failed.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

A DULL GAME.

The Hindu Gymkhana probably cherished fond hopes of vanquishing the second string of the Y. M. C. A., but they were supposed to meet with a tough lot on Tuesday evening when they by dint of labour retired with a one goal draw. The presence of Sen in goal saved them from a defeat for within the first few minutes at least half a dozen shots were sent at the Hindu goal. The Young Men Save made their first appearance yesterday and for a patched up team they were not bad. The Hindus were superior in their passing, but dash and hard kicking are effective where tricky passes fail. Hardy, Lynn and Court tried several long shot, but Sen was used to such feeble attempts. The Hindus had not as many opportunities as their opponents and also lacked speed. Half time saw neither side scoring.

The Young Men severely tested the Hindu defence for a short while on resumption, but Bhattacharjee, K. Roy and Chatterjee made several incursions to the Y. M. area. Twice the Hindus should have certainly scored, but they were too slow. Ten minutes before the end Lynn surprised the Hindu goalie with a slow shot. The Hindu forwards then made some good attempts and their combination was noticeable. Gupta, Bhattacharjee and Roy were responsible for creating some excellent openings, but their shooting was extremely poor. Fortunately, before the final whistle Bhattacharjee saved his side by netting the equaliser.

The teams were:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—Sen; Gupta and S. Dutt; Sukla, S. Roy and Sampat; Shivrao Chatterjee, Bhattacharjee, K. Roy and Joshi.

Y. M. C. A.:—Bryce; Crawley and Higham; Warder, Hardy and Shea; Faville, Brawbridge, Court, Lynn and Pickering.

Referee:—Mr. Turner.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Parel vs. B. B. R. F. A.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

SECOND DAY'S CLOSING SCORES.

LONDON, June 9.

The closing scores for the second day are as under:—

Middlesex versus Sussex.—Middlesex made 104 in the first innings, Tate taking 6 for 39. Sussex made 183 in the first innings, Tate making 51; Haig taking 6 for 79 and Stevens 4 for 50. Middlesex in the second innings made 41, A.E. Gilligan taking 8 for 25, and Tate 2 for 13.

Leicester versus Northampton.—Leicester made 197, Jupp taking 5 for 50. Northants made 154, Jupp 67 Skelding taking 4 for 44, Shipman taking 4 for 40. Leicester made 10 for 3 in the second innings.

Essex versus Worcester.—Essex made 263 in the first innings, Sconnar 63, Freeman 73, Root taking 5 for 83. Worcester made 127 in the second innings, Higbin taking 6 for 46 and Louden 4 for 37. Essex in the second innings made 20 for 2.

Surrey versus Notts.—Surrey made 283 for 4, and declared. Jeacocke made 68, and Hobbs 203, not out. Notts made 115 for 3.

Kent versus Hampshire.—Kent made 293 in the first innings, O'Connor 63, Freeman 73, Hampshire made 62 in the first innings Woolley taking 4, for 30 and Freeman 4 for 16. Hampshire followed on and made 122, Mead scoring 72.

Warwick versus Derby.—Warwick made 317 for 8, Calthorpe scoring 65 and W. Quaife 85, Bates 64, not out.

Yorkshire versus Lancashire.—Yorkshire made 130, Parkin taking 5 for 46, R. Tyldesley 4 for 69. Lancashire made 74, in the second innings Maucalay taking 4 for 19, Kilner 4 for 13. Yorkshire in the second innings made 1 for 0.

Gloucester versus Somerset.—Gloucester made 392, Dipper making 157 Hammond 120, Somerset made 120 for 2, Mcbryan 74.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA VS. CAMBRIDGE,

LONDON, June 9.

To-day the weather was fine and the wicket easy when the South Africans met Cambridge University before a crowd of 200 spectators at Cambridge. The South Africans were all out for 334 in the 1st innings, Mourse contributing 144. Cambridge went in and made 191 in the 1st innings, Lowry scoring 67. The South Africans then opened their second innings and had made 130 for 5 when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, June 9.

The following are the County Cricket results:—

Sussex beat Middlesex by 194 runs. Sussex in the first innings made 156 and in the second 183, Haig taking 6 for 79. Middlesex made 104, Tate taking 7 for 39 and in the second innings made 41, A. E. Gilligan taking 8 for 25 and Tate 2 for 13.

Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 109 runs. Kent made 293. Hampshire made 62 Woolley taking 4 for 30, Freeman 4 for 16 and in the second innings made 122, Mead scoring 72.—Reuter.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, June 9.

In the closing cricket scores for the second day in the Middlesex versus Sussex match read "Sussex made 183 in the second innings" etc.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

BR.TAIN BEAT S. AFRICA.

LONDON, June 9.

At Scarborough in the Davis Cup match in the third round Wheatley (Britain) beat Spence (South Africa) 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Gilbert (Britain) beat Raymond (South Africa) 8—1, 4—6, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY TENNIS.

LONDON, June 9.

At Oxford to-day on the first day's play

(Continued in column 5.)

LOOKOUT!

FOR

HORNIMAN'S

Indian Reminiscences

FIRST INSTALMENT

TO-MORROW

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR CLOTHES.

A Fresh consignment of the Newest Patterns of Suitings, Shirtings and other materials and Requirements in use

FOR HOT WEATHER.

Early Orders Solicited.

A. R. DIAS AND BROS.,

Medows Street, Bombay

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition

SAJAN & Co.,

No. 12, Greek Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

STEEL BEAMS

GEO. SERVICE & CO.

BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21796.

Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,

BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS

SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co,

PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. Godrej, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it." Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to

GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,

SURTI MOHOLLA

DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1924.

THE ASSEMBLY'S FAILURE

We cannot congratulate the Legislative Assembly on its inconsequential and perfunctory debate on the Lee Commission Report on Monday. The discussion on the Report has been adjourned to the September session. While several speeches were made criticising the recommendations of the Report, the Assembly entirely failed in its duty by not taking up the only self-respecting attitude with regard to the Report, that it was bound to adopt—namely, to declare that it is so bad and humiliating to the country that it must be entirely rejected and that the legitimate grievances of the Services, if there are any, should be met in such a way as not to prejudice the complete satisfaction of the demand for self-government. The Commission was appointed in defiance of public opinion and in contemptuous disregard of the vote of the last Assembly—with a definite purpose. That definite purpose was to strengthen the hold of the "Steel-frame" over the country and thus effectively to retard the progress towards self-government by increasing the emoluments of the Services and consolidating their position; and it has been obediently fulfilled by the Lee Commission which has sanctioned what can only be described as an organised loot of the tax-payer's money.

In the face of this insult to the country, the only honourable course of action for the Assembly to follow was clearly and unequivocally to declare that in no circumstances would it accept the recommendations of the Lee Commission and that it would consider the question relating to the Public Services only in conjunction with the larger question of constitutional reform. It was especially bound to follow this course after the unanimous and uncompromising condemnation of the Report by the Indian Press throughout the country. But instead of making such a manly gesture, which the self-respect, the interests and the wishes of the country demanded, the Assembly has postponed the discussion of the Report to the September session, a postponement which carries with it the implication that the Report deserves examination and consideration instead of total rejection—an implication which runs counter to the opinion of the country. Even Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's amendment to Sir S. Sivaswamy Iyer's main resolution which was rendered fatuous by the undertaking to give retrospective effect to the recommendations, suffered from the taint of this stultifying implication. While rightly emphasising that the question raised by the Report cannot be separated from the all-important question of self-government in accordance with the demand put forward by the Assembly in February last to which no satisfactory response has so far been made and that both the questions ought to be determined simultaneously, it proceeds to say that "in any case when the proposals contained in the Report are examined they will have to be examined as a whole and this cannot be done before the September session."

It is not surprising that, in view of this halting attitude of the Assembly, the Home Member was "prepared to give on behalf of the Government and also the Secretary of State a pledge that no decision on any questions of principle or policy shall be arrived at till this House has had an opportunity in the September session of examining this report" but the pledge was conditional "on the understanding that the House passes Sir Sivaswamy's resolution substantially in terms of that resolution". As the Assembly has not passed Sir Sivaswamy's resolution, obviously the Government will not feel themselves bound by "the pledge", even if the pledge was not intended to meet the fate of many a solemn pledge given in the past. The country cannot forget that within a week of the Under-Secretary of State giving a solemn pledge in the Commons that no action would be taken on the Commission's Report before the Assembly had discussed it, the Home Member had announced in the Assembly that the Secretary of State had retained liberty to take urgent action on certain of the recommendations of the Commission. Are these recommendations covered by the new pledge given by Sir Alexander Muddiman? Whether they are so covered or not the Nationalist Party in the Assembly has given a sorry exhibition of its-divided counsels by its failure to give uncompromising expression to the country's unreserved condemnation of the Lee Report.

FUNCTION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The true justification for the existence of national educational institutions, apart from the Governmental ones, in this country was well indicated by Mahatma Gandhi in his address to the students of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth yesterday. These institutions are necessary to the nation not only because of their intrinsic value as a training-ground for the future citizens of the country but also because they constitute an index of the capacity of the nation to stand on its own legs and work for its salvation unaided by any alien agency. One of the worst effects, perhaps the worst, of the foreign rule in this country during the last century and a quarter, has been the loss of the confidence of the people in themselves, in their capacity to do anything without the aid of their rulers. They have been continually told that they are ignorant, weak and incapable of any independent achievement of a high or ennobling character. Their past has been so much blackened in their eyes that many of them have come to be ashamed of it. Opportunities have been systematically denied to them either to exhibit their innate capacity or to acquire experience in desirable directions. The consequence has been the denationalisation and demoralisation of a once great people. Fully alive to the potentialities of the nation and the menace of foreign domination, Mahatma Gandhi wants his countrymen to rear up at least one institution which will demonstrate to the world that all initiative is not dead in the nation and that unassisted by Government it can, and is able to, work out its own salvation. As Mahatma Gandhi says, India must rid herself of the great spell that nothing can be achieved by her without the aid of her foreign rulers. Further, the Government institutions, by their very nature, are unable to provide that atmosphere of freedom without which Indian youth can never develop a strong and healthy character which will serve them as well as their country well after they finish their studies. The nation will be guilty of a crime against itself, if it allows institutions like the Gujarat Vidyapeeth to languish and die for want of support.

INTOLERANCE.

It is unfortunate that in Congress circles there should still be a deplorable amount of intolerance of other people's views. At the recent Bengal Provincial Conference held at Serajgunj delegates belonging to both the No-change and Pro-change sections gave an exhibition of this extremely undesirable spirit. In speaking on a resolution relating to Council-entry, Mr. Sirish Chatterji, one of the Swarajist delegates, happened to refer to Mahatma Gandhi as "Gandhiji." What followed is described in an Associated Press message:—

At once there was the cry of "shame" "shame" followed by confusion. He was asked to call Mr. Gandhi, "Mahatma Gandhi." Mr. Sirish Chatterjee attempted to say something but could not be heard and the whole house, both the Swarajists and the No-changers, refused to give him a hearing unless Sirish Babu apologised and said "Mahatma Gandhi." A No-Changer from Barisal shouted out that the Swaraj Party had buried non-co-operation at Sirajganj. And another delegate said that this was a new dodge of the Swaraj Party which wanted to banish even Mahatma Gandhi while a third gentleman said that the obduracy of Sirish Babu indicated clearly that they were bent upon insulting Mahatma Gandhi and the whole nation. One delegate came forward flourishing a big stick while another fell at the feet of Sirish Babu imploring hi mto say "Hahatma Gandhi." Mr. J. Chowdhuri interfered and requested Sirish Babu to respond to the wishes of the whole house. Sirish Babu attempted to speak, but the whole House began to shout at top of their voice "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". The confusion lasted about half an hour. After order was restored the president told Sirish Babu that he must say "Mahatma Gandhi" otherwise he would not allow him to speak. Sirish Babu without saying anything left the platform amidst cries of "Expel him" "Drive him out".

No one is likely to be more pained at the misguided zeal of his admirers than Mahatma Gandhi himself. One fails to see how the term "Gandhiji" or even "Mr. Gandhi" is less respectful than "Mahatma Gandhi." There is no reason to believe that Mr. Chatterjee intended to be offensive in any way. The outcry against him, therefore, was both unseemly and unjust. The assembly did not allow him even a fair opportunity of explaining himself. We are pained to see that even the president of the conference lost his balance and joined in the hue and cry and refused to allow Mr. Chatterjee to proceed with his speech until he had said "Mahatma Gandhi." Such an exhibition of intolerance is most deplorable and is hardly calculated either to please Mahatma Gandhi or to speed up democracy in India.

Notes of the Day.

The Price of Imperialism.

That a crime is a crime whether it is prompted by "patriotic" motives or "imperialistic" considerations is a truth which Canon Brookes has sought to drive home to his countrymen. It is satisfactory to note that there are Britishers like Canon Brookes who are unable to approve of the condonation even by a British Court of Justice of the Dyerian atrocities. If in all such cases as the O'Dwyer-Nair case political considerations get the better of the dictates of justice, one may well despair of the future of the British nation. But we do not believe that the condition of things is as bad as that. Recent experience of the administration of justice in cases like those in which Lokamanya Tilak, Madame Fahmy and Sir Sankaras Nair figured, shows, however, how the corrupting influence of imperial power is at work at the springs of British national life. The poison is all the more deadly because it works insidiously and not in an open manner. No genuinely patriotic Englishman can afford to ignore this menace.

Unworthy Tactics.

The other day, referring to the anonymous leaflets, vilificatory of the Swarajists, which had been circulated broadcast in Nagpur, we asked whether the local official circles had anything to do with them, though we could not believe that officials would descend so low as that. But now comes the astounding news that some at least of these scurrilous leaflets were actually issued under the instructions of the Central Provinces Government! The Nagpur correspondent of the "Hindu" says that this fact has been definitely established from enquiries in responsible quarters. Evidently officials in this province think that in fighting the Swarajists, all means, fair or foul, are legitimate. Only the other day Lord Olivier referred to the tendency, revealed in reports from the districts and otherwise, on the part of the officers of the Government to hold themselves justified in regarding the Swarajists as treasonable persons. The questionable means to which officers and even the Government as a whole in the Central Provinces are resorting to prevent the Swarajists from capturing the electorate must shock the Fabian Secretary of State, familiar though he is with the ways of bureaucracies. Such unworthy tactics can only harm the authors thereof, since the public can easily see through the game.

Intensive Industrialisation.

We have never been very keen supporters of dividing up and cross-dividing this great country on any medley of ethnic or economic principles. But there is one excuse for such divisions which deserves more than passing notice. Within units each smaller than this vast continent, yet sufficiently large to permit of effective action being taken, it is possible to adopt and carry out an intensive policy which on the larger national scale may not be feasible. The larger and more advanced of the Indian States offer just this one excuse for their existence, which even the most ardent Nationalist cannot ignore. According to the report of the Commerce and Industry Department of the Baroda State for 1922-23, for example, that State seems to have been as alive as any Government in British India to the industrial needs of the people. Baroda has not escaped the infection of the prevailing depression, but the industries already established seem to be weathering the storm creditably; while new industries are also growing apace. Textile mills (both cotton and woollen), oil mills, cement and paint works, paper and pencil manufactories and dairy-farms are among the new ventures started in recent years, testifying to the industrial activity of Baroda. Capital invested in industries in Baroda seems to be small in comparison with the wealth of the State, while the labour engaged in the larger industries seems to be even in Baroda disproportionately distributed between the textile and all other industries put together. Altogether however the prospects of industrial Baroda seem to be quite promising.

Railway Advisory Committees.

Are the local advisory committees which the Railway Companies in this country are setting up in pursuance of the recommendation of the Acworth Committee, to be representative merely of trade, commerce, Local Government and Legislative Council or are they to be representative of the passenger public also? In spite of the repeated representations of the local Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has refused to include in the advisory committee associated with his Railway a representative of this Association, which is the only public body which can be said to voice the grievances of the passenger public in an authoritative manner. The Agent has been taking shelter under the extraordinary plea that because Mr. J. G. Nensey, Secretary of the Association, happens to be nominated to the Committee by the Corporation as its representative, the Association does not need independent representation! How hollow the plea is may be seen from the fact that on this very committee separate representation is given to the Indian Merchants' Chamber through Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, though the president of the Chamber, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji happens to be on the Committee having been nominated by the Bombay Millowners' Association as its representative. Mr. Nensey has been appointed by the Corporation as its representative and is responsible solely to that body. Because he happens to be connected with the P. and T. R. Association, he cannot simultaneously speak for that Association also. The Agent's excuse is too preposterous to pass muster. The G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee has not yet met and it is not known whether the Agent will resort to the same subterfuge to keep away the representative of the Association from the committee. We hope not. Advisory Committees without representatives of the passenger public on them will be but a farce.

Simplified Spelling.

There has been in England for the last fifty years a movement to obtain the reform of English spelling. A petition is now being prepared praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider this question. The President and Committee of the Simplified Spelling Society are issuing a special appeal to the heads and teaching staffs of Universities and schools for their support to this petition. Already many distinguished scholars and eminent men and women have signed it, and there will doubtless be many more as the movement becomes better known. One argument in favour of this reform is that in teaching English the appeal made by the teacher is thoughtt, not, as with a consistent spelling it would be, to observation and reason first, and to memory only after the observed fact is understood, but, first and last to memory only. This means a waste of time which ought to have been spent in learning other things, as in elementary schools the scholar's time is very limited. At present a consistent form of spelling to be taught in all schools is all that the petitioners ask. It should be noted that they do not propose to do away with the old spelling in existing literature, as those who learn the new will have no difficulty afterwards in learning the old. The arguments against a system of phonetic spelling that it would obscure the etymology of words and that phonetic spelling looks ugly, are met by the fact that the old orthography will remain, and the beauty or ugliness of words is chiefly a matter of association and children who have no association with the old will not perceive ugliness in the new. But the Society does not wish to enforce its own ideas of spelling, it wishes the Royal Commission to decide on what is best.

Play-grounds for Children.

In the April number of the "Social Service Quarterly", Mr. H. W. Bryant in his article on "Healthy play-time for our boys and girls" appeals for more play-grounds in Bombay for the children. Until a few years ago, except the maidans in the Fort, there were very few play-grounds in Bombay, where the children could go and indulge in some healthy exercise in the open air. The Municipal Corporation has now put up some swings and other apparatus in a few of the public gardens for the exclusive use of the children. But these conveniences are few and far between, and in the whole city there are only 24 recreation grounds and gardens, of which only a few are well-equipped. For a city with a population of over a million, it will readily be admitted, these conveniences are quite insufficient, particularly when we consider that there are vast slums in the northern parts of the city, where there are practically no open spaces. Whenever there is an open space available, the Corporation utilises it for its own purposes, instead of creating more playing-grounds for the children. Moreover, many of the grounds are the gathering places of the rif-raff of the bazars, who go there and loiter about and scare away children. More play-grounds are wanted in the more congested parts of the city. Mr. Bryant lays down three fundamental conditions which should guide the city authorities: First, that the play-ground must be located in the heart of a congested area; second, it should have a *pucca* fence, so that it may be closed, when the supervisor is not present; and third, the equipment should be designed to attract children of all ages, and should be so arranged as to leave the maximum amount of space for the playing of games. The suggestions were embodied in the resolution passed by the recent Social Workers' Conference and it is time the Corporation devoted its attention to this matter.

THE GLUTTONS.

(BY L. G. K.)

II.*

It is astonishing to notice that an Anglo-Indian paper which claims to be the friend of the Indian Liberals in this country, and pretends to bless their demands for more rapid doses of self-government to India, graciously to be given by Great Britain, and gratefully to be accepted by the loyal Indians, ventures to assert that "the summary of the Lee Commission report may convey the impression that the I. C. S. stands to gain relatively little from the adoption of the proposals." But it is invaded immediately by a sudden feeling of justice. It remarks that the I. C. S. considering the far greater numbers in this service would gain far more in pay and remittance concessions than any other services. We will have to pay 18.6 lacs every year more for the I.C.S., while we are to be compelled to pay 12.7 lacs for the Indian Police Service. So the I. C. S. men have done themselves well. They have been always doing themselves well, as can be shown by the following table, stating the rise in I.C.S. emoluments from 1911 to 1921:—

	In 1911. Rs.	In 1921 Rs.
An I.C.S. of 25 years' standing had an average salary per month of	3002	2115
An I.C.S. of 20 years' standing had	2419	2300
An I.C.S. of 15 years standing	1749	2043
An I.C.S. of 10 years' standing	1235	1515
An I.C.S. of 5 years' standing	779	935

And now the position is that after the recommendations of the Lee Commission he will be in a much better position. As far as the financial recommendations go, it is already announced that the Services will be fully entitled to their benefit from April 1st, inspite of what Indian public opinion has to say about them. Yet an Anglo-Indian daily from Lahore has the temerity to assert that the Lee Commission after all partakes of "the character of a compromise". English ideas of what a compromise is appear to have undergone considerable revision, since Morley wrote His famous essay on the subject. The British conception of a compromise in India is that one party should dictate to the other, without even allowing the latter a chance to put in a word. But the argument is "you had four men, four sons of India on the Commission." Yes, two of them were service men, the Indian tools of the British bureaucracy in India, and the two others gave an early indication that they were willing to become such tools! They have had their reward. When an inquiry is forced upon a country particularly when it shows its reluctance to have it, and amongst those who conduct that inquiry are included four men, for whose opinion the country cannot have any respect whatsoever, that inquiry is bound to remain in the political history of that country as a deliberate insult.

The vicious circle

A pernicious result of the whole business is that every Royal Commission on the Public Service in India succeeds in putting a premium on extravagance. As equal pay for equal work is our contention, the Indian in the superior Services claims to have all the rights and privileges as regards increase in emoluments, that the European has obtained. There is not even a suggestion of recognising the fact, that the public services of a country must be paid according to the capacity to pay of those who have to bear the burden of such payment. It is a healthy principle followed in every other country in the world except those which England "protects." The question is *when* this is going to stop, and *where*—this continuous increase in the high standard of living of the Indian, because he must come up to the standard of the European. The more the number of Indians in the superior services, the greater will be the pernicious effect of this vicious and widening circle. Public opinion can clamour and cry out that this country cannot afford to bear the cost of the European expert, or the trustee or the shepherd;—to remind the reader again of the Biblical quotation with which I began,—public opinion can demand that he must therefore go. What can it say to the Indian, who *must* stay, being of the soil? When are we going to make a determined effort to insist upon a re-modelled cadre of the superior as well as every other service so that our so-called public servants are paid according to the popular conception of what is a fair wage to them? The Lee Commission recommends 50 per cent Indianisation within fifteen years. It is a proposal, as regards which all that one can say just now is, that every effort will be made to shelve it by those in power. The Islington Commission of 1913 recommended the appointment of the Public Service Commission to look after the recruiting of Public Service in this country. During the ten years that elapsed, what efforts were made to mature that proposal, has always remained a mystery. The Lee Commission makes a similar proposal, which perhaps will not be shelved, but that Commission will have no power over those members of the superior services who remain under the control of the Secretary of State.

An Unpleasant Feature

The most unpleasant feature of the report is the tacit acceptance by the Commission of a racial distinction with respect to the Medical Services in India. The report considers it "vital to the needs and contentment of the British Civil Servants to provide a nucleus of British Medcal Officers"

(Continued on page 10.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of 9th instant.

JAPANESE RESENTMENT.

BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN FILMS.

TOKIO CINEMA PROPRIETORS' RESOLVE.

LONDON, June 9.

Tokio.—Local cinema proprietors have launched a boycott campaign against American films and they urge extension of the boycott throughout the country.—Reuter.

S. S. "CHALISTER" ARRIVES AT SUEZ.

"FIRE NOW UNDER CONTROL."

LONDON, June 9.

Port Said.—The British steamer "Chalister" arrived at Suez with fire in No. 4 hold. The fire is now under control. Surveyors recommend the discharge of cargo to reach the seat of the fire.—Reuter.

The following Reuter's message, dated London June 6th, published in this paper, has a bearing on the subject:—

"A mesesage from Suez says the British steamer "Chalister" from Calcutta for New York is reported to be on fire and burning fiercely seventeen miles from Suez. It requires immediate assistance and hopes to keep check until arrival at Suez at the speed of three knots. The steamer "Protector" has sailed to assist."

"LAMENTABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS."

COMMITTEE REPORT ON CAWNPORE P. W. D.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, June 9.

The Committee appointed by the Municipal Board to enquire into the supply of contract has submitted its report. Enquiry has revealed a lamentable state of affairs in the Municipal Public Works Department and some officers of the Board are reported to have been found negligent. The total amount of defalcations is said to be equal to Rs. 70,000. The Committee has found a contractor and two overseers liable under civil as well as criminal law and has recommended their prosecution. The Committee has further recommended the dismissal of two clerks. An engineer has been found negligent.

An extraordinary meeting of the Board will be convened to consider the report which was anxiously awaited by the public.

SERIOUS ROCK BURST.

3 KILLED : 4 INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, June 9.

A serious rock-burst occurred on Friday in the 6700 feet level of the Edgar Shaft of the Mysore Mine. Two men were killed and five injured, of whom one died in hospital.

INDIAN LABOUR IN MAURITIUS

KUNVAR MAHARAJ SINGH TO BE DEPUTED TO ENQUIRE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

It is understood Kunwar Maharaj Singh will be deputed to Mauritius to enquire personally into the conditions of Indian Labour.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN JAMAICA.

LONDON, June 10.

Kingston (Jamaica).—The strike of the Municipal Labourers for increase of pay this morning developed into a riot in which the Corporation property was destroyed and a mob assaulted, beat the police and also attacked the armed police reinforcements whereupon the police fired on the rioters killing two and wounding several. The Military was called out and the rioters were dispersed.—Reuter.

THE STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, June 9.

A Conference of delegates of the Railway Strike Committee has decided to continue the strike.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE WORLD FLIERS.

LONDON, June 9.

Bangkok.—The Portuguese world fliers have arrived here.—Reuter.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT WEMBLEY

LONDON, June 9.

As a consequence of the arrival of enormous crowds of Whitsuntide visitors in London from the provinces attendance at the Wembley Exhibition to-day was a record and is estimated at a quarter million.—Reuter.

It is officially stated that 321,232 people visited Empire Exhibition on Whit Monday.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

19519

M. MILLERAND.

JUSTIFIES HIS POLICY

FORECAST OF MESSAGE.

LONDON, June 10.

Paris.—According to a semi-official forecast M. Millerand's message to Parliament will briefly review the events since his assumption of the Presidency recalling that the President has invariably pursued a policy of social progress and agreement at home and abroad and all the Cabinets to which he entrusted power have been coalition ones in which the Leftites participated. He will declare that his attitude has always conformed to his constitutional prerogative. He will point out that the new majority has made it impossible for the head of the State to exercise his mandate. Such interference is inadmissable. He asserts that the subordination of powers of the head of the State to electoral fluctuations would result in creating a precedent fraught with incalculable consequences. He concludes by saying that Parliament alone can decide the question of the Presidency.—Reuter.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

LADIES OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, June 10.

The Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom continues as usual. Six ladies offered Satyagraha yesterday on the Western Road, among these being Mrs. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Mrs. Gandhidas Muthuswamy, Miss Koshiykka Bhanner and three others.

Classes in Hindi and carding and spinning have been opened at the Asram and volunteers are provided with charkas at various picquets, where they are found spinning yarn.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S LECTURE.

Mr. C. A. A. Iyamuthu Gounder has returned to Vaikom after undergoing his sentence of one month in the Central Jail, Trivandrum. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari speaking at Trivandrum explained that the Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom was purely non-political; that it had nothing to do with non-cooperation, that it had purely for its object the removal of untouchability and unapproachability. He said it was needless for non-Hindus to participate in the campaign and that the whole world was watching the progress of the struggle and that if the movement failed here, it would mean a great setback to the position of the untouchables. He referred to the public meetings which showed that the people were in favour of the much needed reform. He offered to suspend the campaign at Vaikom as soon as any favourable decision was arrived at by the Government but otherwise he said the campaign should be carried on till success was achieved. He hoped that the authorities would not place themselves in a ridiculous position by denying justice to the depressed classes.

SAVE THE SITUATION.

APPEAL TO DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE,

Members of the Vedic Ashram, Lahore, have sent the following wire to Dewan Bahadar, Travancore State, Trivandrrm:—

"Shastras require your speedy intervention at Vaikom. Thyas are your Aryan brethren. Save situation. Catastrophe feared."

The principal of the Brahma Mahavidyalaya has sent the following wire to Dewan Bahadur, Travancore State, Trivandrum:—

"State officials' attitute at Vaikom entirely against Hindu Dharma. Veda requires your intervention. Great national loss apprehended."

VAIKOM VOLUNTEERS.

SUPPLIED WITH CHARKHAS.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, June 10.

C. A. Angamuthu Gounder, who had been convicted in connection with the Satyagraha at Vaikom and who was undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail at Trivandrum has completed his term and returned to Vaikom.

Satyagraha volunteers at Vaikom are now supplied with spinning wheels and whenever weather permits they are seen spending their time at barricades in spinning yarn. They are also taught Hhidu during spare hours.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

PROTEST AGAINST REPORTED TRANSFER TO UDAIPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHITORGARH, June 10.

The report that further hearing of Mr. Pathik's case has been ordered to take place at Udaipur has caused misgivings to Mr. Pathik and his friends who regard the contemplated transfer as unfair, in view of the facilities enjoyed by the prosecution, and consider it highly detrimental to defence, as it is likely to affect adversely the interests convenience and expenses of defence. The Secretary, Rajasthan Seva Sangha, who is here to help Mr. Pathik has to-day telegraphed to Mahakmakhas, His Highness and Maharajkumar protesting against the proposed transfer and prayed for retention of the case at Chitorgarh. Mr. Pathik has also petitioned Mahakmakhas similarly.

A correspondent wires from Ajmer under date June 10th:—

Yesterday Mr. Lee, Special Magistrate, acquitted all Hindu accused Ramnarain, late Municipal Commissioner, Shankerlal and Pusalall Pujari in the Balaji Temple Riot Case.

A LONG-STANDING QUESTION.

CESSION OF JUBALAND.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 10.

A Long-standing diplomatic question between Britain and Italy as regards the cession of a territory in Africa which had caused little friction was virtually settled after a fortnight's negotations between experts at a London Conference. The matter disputed concerned the cession of Jubaland, at present a part of Kenya for incorporation with Italian Somaliland. The question was bound up with the condition laid down by Italy when it joined in the War alongside the Allies in 1915, the stipulation having then been made that if Britain and France, as a result of the War, acquired territory in Africa, Italy should receive compensation, particularly in North-Eastern Africa. The agreement as regards the line of territory to be ceded was reached in 1920, but Britain made an arrangement dependent on the Italo-Greek settlement of the future of the Dodecanese Islands in the Mediterranean while Italians had made counter-claims. The British claim has now been abandoned. The tract ceded is 45,000 square miles in extent and is largely desert, the principal port being Kismayu.—Reuter.

PODANUR & SALEM STRIKE SITUATION.

AGENT'S ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 9.

Interview by a Press representative on the strike situation at Podanur and Salem, Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, South Indian Railway, stated that those men who did not return to duty by a certain time should be considered as having ceased from the employment of the Company. Men took not the slightest notice of the warning given by the Loco-Superintendent and a great majority of them were out except the Anglo-Indian staff and a few older hands. In Podanur about 1500 men and in Salem about 150 men were out, but he had given instructions that if the men now returned they should be taken on as new employees. Shops were ordered to be opened to-day, and he expected many would have come back. He justified this arrangement on the ground that he had received no representation from the men as regards the reason of the strike.

SECRETARY OF RY. LABOUR UNION CHARGED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 9.

Proceedings under sections 107 and 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been taken against the Secretary of the Railway Labour Union and another, a shop maistry, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Coimbatore on the alleged ground of their being leaders of the strikers at Podanur and of their having entered the railway premises of the Podanur Railway Station and induced men to strike and of a causing thereby a likelihood of a breuach of peace. The accused have, therefore, been required to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 500 with two sureties of like amount each, to keep peace for a period of one year. Both the accused are now released on bail.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to 11th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 10.

Sir Mortimer Durand is dead.—Reuter.

(The Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer Durand P.C., G.C.M.G. K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., entered Bengal Civil Service in 1873; Acted as Political Secretary to Sir F. afterwards Earl Roberts during the Kabul campaign 1879; Foreign Secretary in India, 1884-94; conducted mission to Ameer of Afghanistan, 1893; Minister at Teheran, 1894-1900; Ambassador and Consul-General at Madrid, 1900-3; Ambassador at Washington, 1903-6; contested Plymouth as Conservative in 1910. Edited Sir Henry Durand's History of first Afghan war, 1879. He has several publications to his credit).

KEEP ON TO VIDYAPITH

"PROVE FUTURE WORTHY OF ITS PAST."

NEED OF "SUFFICIENT SACRIFICES"

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

The new term of the Gujerat Maha Vidyalaya, opened this morning when Mahatma Gandhi addressed students in Satyagrah Ashram. He told them how their though had disturbed him in his prayer hour, bringing in its train the Hindu-Moslem question which demanded of him a speedy solution. People told him that he was asking too much of the Hindus, but his mind told him that if Hindus could be persuaded to sacrifice sufficiently for their Mohomedan brethren, Swarajya can be had in a day. He mentioned three letters that he had received that morning regarding the Vidyapith, and one of the writers who was a student of the Vidyapith had urged him to burn the Vidyapith if it lay in his power.

But how can he burn the institution of which he was one of the founders? His two years' peaceful residence in the Yervada Ashram had convinced him of its usefulness, and he had nothing to repent about it. Even if all of them left the Vidyapith he would conduct it and laugh at their folly. India must rid itself of the great spell that nothing can be achieved by it without Government aid, and even if he be the only man in the whole of India he would proclaim the boycott of Government institutions which had undermined the freedom of his fellow-countrymen, for a people like the sheep in the story of Sir Narayan Chandavarker can never grow strong and healthy except in an atmosphere of freedom. As to careers for students he cited the instance of Englishmen who went to all the four corners of the wide world to seek their living. To light darkness one lamp was enough, one good son was enough to support a family

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TO APPEAR IN "THE CHRONICLE."

We propose publishing a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle."

The first Instalment will appear tomorrow.

See that you do not miss it.

Continuing Mahatmaji said, he shall seat and labour do the meanest job but shall not beg. He exhorted the students to keep on to the Vidyapith so long as they had faith in themselves, faith in their teachers and faith in the High God that ruled the destinies of men and nations. They say that Gujerat has lived upto the great principles of the Non-co operation movement but future is sitting with a pen in her hand and it lies in you, students of the Vidyapith, to prove the future worthy of its past.

So saying, Mahatmaji left the meeting after the song of "Bande Mataram" was sung.

REJOICINGS AT NAGPUR.

AT RELEASE OF SJT. AVARI,

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 10.

The Nagpur City Congress Committee arranged a huge flag procession yesterday in honour of Sjt. Manchershaw Avari, the Captain of the Congress Volunteers arrested on 13th April last year. As it was the first flag procession after the successful flag procession of 18th August 23 the enthusiasm of the Nagpur public was unbounded. About a hundred regular volunteers with small flags in their hands marched under the command of Sjt. Ambulkar, late Secretary of the Congress Committee. The procession swelled in numbers as it proceeded past the Asaha Yoga Ashram right up to Zenda pet.

The procession passed the whole of the Civil lines singing national songs and resounding the air with the cries of "Jais". When the procession reached the Sadar a halt was ordered and in order to take a little rest a short public meeting was held.

Sjt. Avari, Seth Poonamchandji, Sjt. Kolhatkar, the Editor "Swatantrya," Nagpur and Sjt. Tijare the Congress Secretary addressed the meeting. The procession then marched successfully back to the Ashrama late in the night.

ANOTHER SATYAGRAHI RELEASED.

Sjt. Sitacharan Dixit, one of those Satyagrahis who was detained in jail to serve extra prison sentences was released this morning.

Cochin, June 10:—Heavy floods have occurred in several portions of north Travancore and in Trippunithara in Cochin State. Many roads are under water as well as about five hundred acres of paddy fields near Trippunithara.—(A.P.)

TARKESHWAR

FURTHER ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS.

RECEIVER'S COMPLAINT OF THEFT.

(Associated Press.)

TARKESHWAR, June 9.

Twelve Satyagrahis were arrested to-day at Tarkeshwar.

The receiver appointed by the Court to take charge of the Temple properties has complained to the Police that certain persons connected with the Satyagraha movement have committed theft of property, such as lime and bricks, belonging to the Temple and had encroached on the Temple land within his jurisdiction with a view to sink a tube-well.

Six Satyagrahis were released from custody on their undertaking not to join the movement again. Two Satyagrah's were sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

BROOKLANDS MOTOR RACES.

TRAGIC INCIDENT.

LONDON, June 10.

A tragic incident occurred at the Brooklands Motor Races yesterday resulting in the death of Captain J. Toop, formerly of the Royal Air Force. Toop was driving for the first time since his return from the East. When his "P" left the track he was travelling at 110 miles an hour. The machine ran over the top of the embankment, caught fire and overturned. The driver was killed instantaneously. The meeting was abandoned.—Reuter

A. I. C. C.

MAHARASHTRA ELECTIONS DECLARED INVALID.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, June 9.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik is informed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, that Mr. Konda Venkatappayya has decided his appeal in his favour and that the election of the present members of the All India Congress Committee from Maharashtra is declared invalid.

(Continued from column 6.)

one dissentient voice. The Assembly then adjourned till Wednesday.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 8.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly last Friday Mr. B. Das (elected) Orissa asked the following questions:—

(a) Will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing various orders that have been placed by the different departments under the Government through:—

(i) The Indian Stores Department.

(ii) The High Commissioner in London from the commencement of the current year?

(b) Will Government also be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement of purchases made by these two purchasing Departments during the same period last year?

(c) Are Government prepared to publish in the "Gazette of India" at the end of every month a comparative statement of such orders executed by these two departments?

The Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra replying said:

(a) Particulars of the contracts placed by the Indian Stores Department are published in the Indian Trade Journal and in certain newspapers every week. Details of the purchases made by the Idian Stores Department, London, during the period specified are not available.

(b) The information asked for is not available in the form required by the Hon. Member, but I invite his attention to the statements placed on the table on the 4th February last in reply to starred question No. 88. It is hoped that the figures then furnished will suffice for his purpose.

(c) As I have already stated details of contracts placed by the Indian Stores Department are published regularly. As regards the Indian Stores Department, London, I invite attention to the reply given to starred question No. 275 on the 11th February last. The question how statistics of stores purchased, respectively by the Indian Stores Department and the Indian Store Department London, can be compiled in a form useful to the Public is engaging attention.

QUESTION OF ONE TERMINAL STATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. B. Das:—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are contemplating to acquire land for extension of their terminal station in Bombay?

Mr. Hindley:—Yes, but I may inform the Hon. Member that the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has already been instructed to stay acquisition of such land at Grant Road in respect of which no acquisition proceedings are actually in progress.

Mr. B. Das:—In view of the ultimate acquisition of the B. B. and C. I. Railway as a State Railway, will the Government consider whether they will have one terminal station in Bombay namely the Victoria Terminus, and not have a separate station for the B. B. and C. I. Railway?

Mr. Hindley:—The whole question of terminal arrangements for the Railways in Bombay is now under consideration by the Government.

LEE REPORT IN ASSEMBLY.

MR. PATEL'S OPPOSITION.

DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The followisg is in continuation of the debate held in the Assembly on the 9th instast over Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution on the Lee Report:—

Mr. Patel said that part two of Sir Sivaswamy's resolution agreeing to give retrospective effect was the price which the Home Member was asking the Assembly to pay for the postponement of the resolution. Pandit Malaviya had urged that the question could not be discussed apart from the constitutional advance and the Secretary of State might be a reasonable man to agree to it (laughter) but there were some members of the Assembly like himself who wanted to throw the Report into the waste paper basket considering that the last Assembly has censured the appointment of the Commission by passing a motion of adjournment and had also rejected the grant for the Commission. The present Assembly which claimed to be more representative than the last and had rejected the Finance Bill last March must take up an attitude consistent with its past actions. "You must take up a manly stand. I am grieved to find that this Assembly is going down—(cries of "no, no.") Facts are facts. The only sensible thing to do is to do nothing with the Report. There is the country which is not fully represented here and which will repudiate these proposals. There is the Indian National Congress representing the country (laughter). You may laugh at it but there it is. I beg of you not to pass the resolution now but let the whole matter stand over till September."

The Chairman asked whether Mr. Patel would move the adjournment.

Mr. Patel:—No, I won't (laughter).

Mr. Bell (Official Bombay) said he was in the position of a shareholder in the Tata Iron and Steel Company (laughter). He spoke particularly about the position of the unconvenanted services in the Bombay Presidency in order to prove that in the light of the distress the grant of relief was a matter of urgency. As he was proceeding to develop and prove his point, the Chair ruled that he should not go into the details of the report.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas pleaded that in September the House should give its opinion on the report, on its merits as to whether the Services were paid adequately or not irrespective of the question of constitutional advance. If part two of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution was objected to a similar objection could be taken to Pandit Malaviya's amendment as committing the Assembly to a particular point of view without fully considering the report.

A member asked whether the Home Member attached importance to paragraph 2 of Sir Sivaswamy's resolution for giving retrospective effect to the report.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—I do sir. I attach great importance to it, that is the one safeguard that the services have got.

Sir Basil Blackett said that it would be thoughtful on the part of the House not to attempt to prejudice the Lee Commission Report before it had read it. The Government of India would wait for three months as relief wpouud be given from the first April 1924.

A member asked whether the Secretary of State had already decided to give effect to the report from the first April.

GOVT.'S "MANLY ACTION."

Finance Member:—Oh, Yes. So, I understand. Continuing the Finance Member hoped that the report would be considered on its merits but if it was to wait till Swaraj was obtained by the Fabian Methods and if three months were to be devoted in the manly action of throwing the report into the waste paper basket then obviously there was nothing for the Government of India but to treat this manly action in the same way as they treated their manly action in March last. He was anxious that the report should be discussed on its merits after careful consideration to find out in what respect the recommendations should be accepted. He therefore appealed to the House not to stultify the whole matter by accepting Pandit Malaviya's resolution. He announced that he was authorised by the Home Member to say that Government would have no objection to the adjournment of the discussion till September on the propositions before the House.

Mr. Raju thereupon moved the adjournment of the discussion.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao wanted the Home Member to move the Secretary of State to publish the evidence submitted before the Commission.

The Home Member pointed out that the House could not expect evidence given by bankers, businessmen and others in confidence to be disclosed. He would however consider the question of the publication of a part of the evidence.

Mr. Rao pointed out that the House had absolutely no material in support of the figures regarding the cost of living taken by the Commission.

Dr. Gour suggested that the Associations and witnesses who gave evidence in private should be asked whether they had any objection to the publication.

The Home Member said he would undertake such a task.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer repudiated the view taken by the Finance Member that by accepting Pandit Malaviya's amendment they would be stultifying themselves.

Pandit Malaviya hoped that the adjournment would give him an opportunity to reply to the Finance Member's remarks in September.

The motion for adjournment was then put to vote and carried by the House with only

(Continued in Column 5.)

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD.

MEETING AT SABARMATI, 25TH JUNE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

The next meeting of the All-India Khadi Board will be held in the premises of the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, on the 25th instant at 2 p.m.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A COUSIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

At he Allahabad High Court to-day before Chief Justice Nalsh and Mr. Justice Ryves commenced the hearing of the appeal of Risaldar-Major Asram of the Indian army who was convicted to the murder of his cousin and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Kumaon. The occurrence took place on 20th January last in the estate of the accused with whom his brother and cousins were alleged to be on bad terms, owing to the accused partitioning the family property on retirement from the army. The prosecution alleges that the accused with four others went armed to the deceased's house and the accused shot him in back with his gun from the effects of which he died a few days later. The accused's counsel Mr. Dillon denied the charge and alleged that his client was attacked by the deceased and the shot was fired in self-defence. The court room was crowded with officers and men of the accused's regiment. The hearing is proceeding.

PUNJABI DRIVERS ASK FOR PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

In connection with the rumour of the sacrifice of children, further assaults on Punjabis are reported to-day. This morning a Punjabi taxi driver was severely assaulted by a crowd in Landsay Street. It is alleged the taxi driver accosted a Mahomedan boy offering him money and sweets and took him in his taxi. The boy is reported to have become unconscious after eating the sweets. Both the boy and the taxi driver were sent to a hospital.

A Punjabi taxi driver was assaulted near Taltola and the taxi was damaged. Most of the Punjabi taxi drivers had gone to the Commissioner of Police for protection and have assembled in the compound of the Central Police Station.

The Chairman of the Port Commissioners is taking every step to deny the rumour of human sacrifice in connection with the work on the new docks and the Commissioner of Police has made special police arrangements to protect the disturbed area.

MYSORE STATE NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 8.

Maharani's Women's College, Mysore:—A provision has been made in the Maharani's Women's College, Mysore, for instruction in the optional group of History, Economics and Logic in addition to English and "Chappe Roga" in Harihar Subsidiary group.

Cattle Diseases:—There is "Foot and Mouth" disease in Kankanhalli Taluk, "Doddaroga" in Mysore and Heggaddevankote Taluks, Hemorrahagic septnaemia in Thithahalli Taluk, "Gantlu Roga" in Sorab Taluk, "Metreroga" in Mudgere Taluk, Taluk.

Promotions:—Ten Officers of the Deputy Commissioner cadre and six Officers of the Medical Department have been promoted to higher grades.

PEARL FISHERY AT TUTICORIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

The inspection of the pearl banks off Tuticorin and Tiruchendur carried out by Mr. Hornell, late Director of Fisheries, having revealed the existence of young pearl oysters in great abundance and subsequent inspection showing that oysters were in excellent condition, the Superintendent of the Pearl industries again inspected the prospects of pearl fishery in consequence of which the Government of Madras has issued a Press Communique in which it is stated: "The conditions and the rate of growth of oysters are in all respects satisfactory. There has been a fresh fall of spat on some of the banks. The prospect of a successful pearl fishery in 1926 continues excellent."

SIND STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June 9.

The first Sindh Students' Convention was held here to-day under the presidentship of Prof. T. L. Wasvani. Mrs. Chaturbai D. Hiranandani, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in her address explained the objects of the Convention and advocated the compulsory military training of young men as part of their University education. She also exhorted students to grapple with social evils like the dowry system, illiteracy and early marriages.

Prof. Wasvani in his presidential address said that the salvation of the country lay in the hands of her youth. He deplored the fact that Sindh students were still imitating Western mode of dress, speech and fashions. He pointed out how in Japan students observed holidays in memory of their patriots. He urged them to discard all the evils of the present day Western education.

An Allahabad message of 10th June states: There has been a considerable amount of trouble between the traders occupying the municipal shops and the Allahabad Municipality. The traders observed the third hartal yesterday as a protest against the enhancement of rent.

BABBAR AKALI TRIAL

APPROVER ON KIRPAN AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 9.

At the resumed hearing of the Babbar Akali Conspiracy Case to-day before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, Approver No. 2, continuing his evidence, stated that Kishen Singh was not at first on good terms with Hari Singh, Editor of "Akali te Pardeshi" of Amritsar, but subsequently became very friendly. Kishen Singh told Hari Singh to mend the loyalists and sycophants. A few days later, Kishen Singh delivered a lecture in the Dewan, and unsheathing his sword, appealed to people to non-co-operate with the Government. He emphasised that all loyalists were their enemies and asked the people to wear *kirpans* and not to be tempted by rewards of lands from Government.

In another Dewan, held in 1922, when the Prince of Wales visited India, Sunder Singh, accused, recited a poem known as Ghadarki Gunj ("echoes of mutiny"). Kishan Singh said the Kirpan would bring them Swaraj. Subsequently, in another crowded Dewan, attended by Mr. C. R. Das and Lala Hans Raj of Jullundur, Kishan Singh delivered a speech after the leaders had left saying that these leaders misled the country. Though the Congress stood for non- violence they should not follow it and advised the people not to be afraid of the police but continue their *kirpan* agitation and promote disaffection among troops, convert soldiers to their views and collect arms and ammunition to attain their object. The approver, continuing, said that Kishan Singh also tried a plan to cut the noses and ears of the loyalists. Revolvers, pistols and bombs were also found in his possession and some of them were produced in the Court and identified by witness. Kishan Singh purchased a machine for publishing newspaper which wrote vigorous articles exciting the people against Government and copies of it were circulated free to the people. Witness was subsequently arrested and convicted, but was released afterwards on account of illness. Evidence of the approver was not concluded when the Court rose.

SERIOUS DACOITY AT TALEGAON

WEALTHY MERCHANT ROBBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 9.

A dacoity by a gang of about thirty armed Punjabis at 8 p.m. last night is reported from Talegaon. The gang appears to have raided the shop of Messrs. Vallabhdas Khemchand, well-known cloth merchants of Talegaon, just before the closing hour. Mr. Khemchand, his three younger sons and servants were severely assaulted and made to hand over all the cash and valuables in the shop.

Mr. Khemchand's eldest son who carries on a separate business on hearing the commotion ran over to see what the trouble was about, but before he could enter his father's shop he was shot at by one of the dacoits. He has been brought in a critical condition to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

The dacoits are said to have escaped with about Rs. 40,000 worth of property. The Police are out searching the District.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS AT BANGKOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 9.

Dr. A. M. DeSouza, the Portuguese Consul, Rangoon, has been informed by a message from Bangkok that the Portuguese aviators arrived there at 5/30 p.m. this afternoon.

WOMAN'S TEN YEARS' POSE AS A MAN.

WORKED AS WAITER IN RESTAURANT

The secret of a woman who posed, and was employed as a man for a number of years, has been revealed by her death in a London infirmary. On March 28, a patient described as Ernest Wood, aged 24, was admitted to the City of Westminster Infirmary suffering from chest trouble. She died in mail week.

For nine years the woman worked at the Pinoli Restaurant, Wardour Street, and up to her illness was employed at the Astoria Restaurant, Greek Street, Soho. Interviewed Mr. P. Broggio, manager of the Astoria Restaurant, said: "The discovery came to me as a complete revelation. Wood first came under my charge as a cellar boy at the Pinoli Restaurant when fourteen. Half the members of my staff still refuse to believer in the disclosure. It seems impossible even to me.

"I was with Wood when she died yesterday, and when the infirmary doctor made the disclosure to me I stood struck dumb. It is hard to imagine a person more like a man. She suffered from chest trouble, and had little chest development.

"Her voice was masculine in tone. A cigarette was rarely out of her mouth, and when I used to remonstrate she would say, 'Well, I can't help it.' As a waiter she was quiet, reserved, and very efficient.

"She came from Wigan, I believe, and was brought to me by her brother, who was killed in the war. She was with me here for three months after I left the Pinoli, and up to six or seven weeks ago was in good health. She then caught a cold that developed into consumption."

PLEASURES OF READING

VISCOUNT GREY ON MODERN DISADVANTAGES.

Viscount Grey, spoke in mail week on "The Pleasure of Reading" to members of the Royal Society of Literature at 2, Bloomsbury-square, Lord Charnwood presiding.

Lord Grey said he thought Englishmen were putting the pleasure of reading more and more in jeopardy. It was becoming more difficult to acquire the habit of reading. The motor-car was altogether unfavourable to it, the telephone was decidedly a disadvantage, with its practice of mincing time into fragments. Wireless was another modern invention which was making it more difficult for succeeding generations to acquire the habit. Picture papers were a further disadvantage, and they lessened not only reading, but also thought.

Giving advice, Lord Grey suggested planning reading beforehand. Have always in mind three or four books that should be read. Literary reviews recalled old books and suggested new ones. Of the pleasures of reading poetry, of course, came first and highest. Besides the joy in rhythm, the music of words, and imagery, there was great thought which not only stirred the intellect, but roused the emotions. At one time, after eleven years in office, he had retired for quietness into the country and had re-read Shakespeare's plays. The impression produced of incredible power and range made him feel almost afraid to be alone in the room with the playwright, as though he were with something supernatural.

On another occasion he found in a volume a list of questions which John Morley had answered, and against that of "Who is your favourite poet?" Morley had written Wordsworth. He would have written the same name. Why? Because of the poet's strength, and more, perhaps, because of the feeling of intimacy which Wordsworth brought to people as though he revealed to them some of their own experiences. If any reader fully appreciated Wordsworth he might be permitted to be amused at some of his foibles, such as his trivial titles.

THE WONDER OF JANE AUSTEN.

Lord Grey spoke of novels, which he put next to poetry. It might be thought, he said, that love, as a passion, was essential to the greatest novels, but Jane Austen and Thackeray had proved that not true. When reading Jane Austen he felt she was the greatest wonder among novel writers. She worked under the closest limitations, yet the greatest critics and literary men placed her in the first rank.

Of humorous books he felt the humour should be innocent and clean. Of biographies he would quote an opinon he had read and agreed with, that those of literary men were the most interesting, those of soldiers second, and those of politicians the dullest.

THE BANK RATE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The high rate of interest, prevailing since the beginning of this year, has been a cause of bitter complaint by the Indian commercial community. The Indian Merchants' Chamber also raised its powerful voice against it. You also published a few querries raised by me in this respect in your paper of the 22nd February last.

On the 6th instant this question was taken up in the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. Neogy, who put a number of questions to the Finance Member, and as is the custom on such occasions, he received vague replies. We have generally noticed that in matters of exchange and finance, the replies from Government have never been found satisfactory, and they have never helped to remove or to some extent lessen the grievances of the people in such matters.

In reply, to Mr. Neogy's first two questions, regarding the great financial stringency and the fluctuation in the rate of interest, the Finance Member merely replies that he is aware of same. If this is the only answer or explanation of the above two important questions, then it leads us to believe that either the Finance Member is not aware of the great hardships of the commercial community, or that he has never cared to ascertain, how the facts stated in these two questions, have injuriously affected the development of trade and industry in India.

In reply to the fourth question of Mr. Neogy, that the rate of interest should be raised by half per cent., the Finance Member replied that there is not a single instance when the Bank of England rate has gone up by ½ per cent. or to use his own words, "has gone up by less than one per cent." This is certainly a most surprising information given to us, because on looking to the rise of the Bank of England's rate of interest, we find that during the last two to three years, it has advanced by half per cent. only, and that even after a considerably long interval. The Finance Member is absolutely quiet as to why the rate fluctuates in India from 4 to 9 per cent. and that even within a period of three to four months only.

It is always, therefore, surprising to find the exchange and finance policy of the Government being carried on according to their whims and irrespective of the great harm done to the country. We know that in spite of strong protests from all quarters they maintained and are still maintaining their wrong policy of sticking to the high rate of exchange, which has caused tremendous loss to the country.

In the present instance also the Finance Member says: "I have endeavoured to answer each part of the question as fully as is reasonable, etc.", and he assures the House that the matter is engaging his earnest attention. He also complains "that it is far easier to criticize existing conditions than to make constructive proposals, etc." Let us ask him what steps Government took to improve their wrong exchange policy, which was repeatedly pointed out to them, as ruinous to the interests of the country, and for which various practicable suggestions were offered to them, to maintain the exchange rate at 1s. 4d. per rupee.

—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay, June 9.

"A MONSTROUS MISCHIEF."

JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S JUDGMENT CRITICISED.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent:—

The "Daily News" and the "Westminster Gazette" unreservedly condemn the judgment in the O'Dwyer-Nair case.

The "Daily News" describes the raking up of the old Amritsar scandal as a monstrous mischief and regards with regretful amazement the judge's conduct of the case. It says that Indians are right in thinking the Amritsar massacre one of the brutal acts of savagery ever perpetrated and concludes that the tardy repudiation of General Dyer and his methods by the British Government just saved British credit with Indian opinion from utter destruction. What will be the effects of the attempt to reverse it?

The "Westminster Gazette" thinks the judge's criticism of the Secretary of State a most disturbing precedent and considers it almost incredible that General Dyer's action should be gravely defended from the Bench. An elementary sense of justice should deter him from making statements which are amazing and adds it is not for a Judge trying a civil case to pronounce public absolution upon actions already officially judged by a State Department. No judge or jury can arrogate to themselves the functions of Government and General Dyer's actions were public and official actions for the policy of which the administration had to take or repudiate responsibility. It is happily rare for a Judge to allow his politics to find expression on the Bench but unfortunately Justice McCardie chose a case of the greatest importance for a breach of the decorum.

The "Times" considers it unfortunate that the occasion should have been taken to revive the painful memories of Amritsar. While praising Sir Michael O'Dwyer and belittling the Hunter Committee's enquiry into the Amritsar shooting, the "Times" says that the Judge's opinion of the action of General Dyer is not strictly relevant to the main issue of the case.

The "Daily Express" says there is no reason to believe that the judge's investigations were more scrupulous and unbiassed than those of the Hunter Committee.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every Congressmen feels that Mahatmaji must be approached and induced to be the titular as well as the real "pilot" of the Congress this year. Mahatmaji's reasons for declining the presidentship at Nagpur and at Ahmedabad have no longer any bearing on the question. The Council question which weighed with him at Nagpur has been settled, mainly by him, so far as arguments and reasonings can settle it. Both sides having agreed to bear with each other and to follow a policy of benevolent non-interference where they do not completely agree, fresh discussion is not going to serve any useful purpose, and final decision on these can be arrived at after further experience of actual work gives us adequate data for revision. And Belgaum is not in Mahatmaji's province. Let us see that Mahatmaji is unanimously elected and request him not to disappoint us this time.

If, for any reason, Mahatmaji declines our unanimous prayer, we have to be very careful in our next choice. People are very sensitive and inclined to attach undue and un-meant significance to innocent actions and omissions. The claims of provinces have to be taken into account, the Hindu-Moslem claims cannot be overlooked and uncompromising Pro-changers and No-changers have to be avoided.

Among the seven Presidents beginning with Amritsar, only U. P. and Delhi, the Punjab, Bengal and Tamil Nad have contributed Presidents. Some of the provinces like Andhra, Gujerat and Sind have never been represented in the Presidentship of the Congress.

For the same period we have had 4 Hindus and 3 Moslems. Though this consideration should not influence us and the leaders do not recognise it, the rank and file is rather sensitive. But, as the figures stand now, neither community can complain of neglect.

Until future development and further experience bring about complete union, it will be unwise to have for the President of the Congress for any year a "Rebel" or a "New Rebel." Tolerant Mahatmaji is the only party man who will be equally welcome and acceptable to all parties. Failing Mahatmaji, the choice must fall on one of the Centre Party leaders.

Of these Centre Party leaders, there are two whom we cannot much longer postpone honouring and thereby honouring ourselves. They are Deshabhaktha and Sarojini Devi. Since the inception of the Congress, there has been only one Andhra President, namely, the late Mr. Anandacharlu who really belonged to Madras. The Andhradesa stands in the front rank in the record of work and no small part of it is due to the unostentatious work of the Deshabhaktha.

The Congress has never had an Indian lady President. Nobody was more active in efforts for the compromise at Delhi and Cocanada than Sarojini Devi and she has added considerably to her reputation by her work in Kenya and South Africa.—Yours, etc.,

"CONGRESSMAN."

Madras, May 28.

A correspondent writes from Gondia:—Karmvir Lidilalji of Gondia who had offered himself for arrest to redeem the honour of the National Flag at Nagpur was released on the 5th instant, after having completed his full term of 13 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE O'DWYER-NAIR JUDGMENT.

PUNJAB PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 7.

The decision in the O'Dwyer-Nair Case was looked forward by the Indian public in general and the Punjab in particular, with great interest. But the public opinion had already prophesied the end on perusing the reports of this case in the press. The news that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's claim against Sir Sankaran Nair has been decreed with costs has surprised few. The Punjab press has commented upon the decision from various points of view.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that "the course which the trial of the action has taken has served to convince most unprejudiced observers that the ex-Lieutenant Governor was justified in bringing the suit and could not in fact, remain passive under the damaging aspersions which had been cast upon him by an author who wrote with the authority of a former member of the Government of India." It further says that "it has also brought home the fact that General Dyer deeply prejudiced his own position by his statements before the Hunter Committee and that, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration a much stronger case could be made out for him than the Hunter Committee or the Government of India or Mr. Montagu would admit." The paper is glad to know that Sir Michael's reputation has been vindicated so unreservedly by the verdict of a Jury of his countrymen.

The "Tribune" in its to-day's issue says that "no one in India who followed the latest proceedings in the case, can say that this result was unexpected. It was in fact the very result which the public had been anticipating ever since the Judge had opened his lips in the case. From the first he had made no secret of his sympathies." The paper remarks that the summing-up was not only a complete whitewashing of Sir Michael O'Dwyer but an equally complete whitewashing of General Dyer, who was not before the Court and who had not even been produced as a witness and subjected to cross examination. The paper subjects the conduct of the Judge etc to a searching criticism and characterises his summing-up of the case to the Jury as a purely political and partisan performance.

Of the vernacular press the "Bande Matram" says that the end of the O'Dwyer-Nair Drama has been tragic. It says that this decision is in no way different or distinguishable from those which are usually given in cases between Englishmen and Indians. It further adds that the book was written at the instance of the Government and therefore the latter should pay the damages awarded.

The "Pratap" writes a long note on the decision of this case remarking that from the very beginning Mr. Justice McCardie had had started with determination to vindicate Sir Michael. The paper says that the decision in this case shall remain in the annals as a historical fact of great importance and shall always remind the Indians how justice is denied to them in course of law. This paper praises the courage and tenacity of Sir Sankaran Nair who in spite of depressing circumstances carried on his struggle quite single handed.

The "Milap" writes a leader on the subject criticising the decision and sympathising with Sir Sankaran Nair who has suffered considerable loss on account of this litigation. The paper says that the whole drama has brought home to the Indians the fact that it is well nigh impossible to get even handed justice when their adversaries are Englishmen. Most of the papers have written in the same strain and the general public opinion has also expressed itself in similar terms.

Official and Personal.

On Sunday Lady Lytton laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of Queen's Hall School at Singamari.

Hon. Justice Sir B. A. Mallik having gone to England on leave the Governor has appointed Mr. T. S. Macpherson, District and Sessions Judge of Manbhum and Sambalpur as acting judge of the Patna High Court.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARY IN BOMBAY.

The Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation, in connection with the measures proposed to be taken for the prevention of professional beggary in Bombay, have decided to undertake liability for 50 per cent. of expenditure incurred thereon. The report states:—

"With reference to this letter the Deputy Secretary to Government in his letter under reference states that though the general scheme proposed by the Municipality has the full sympathy of Government, the proposals are not very definite regarding the cost involved and the responsibility for either expenditure or management. Government agree with the Corporation that it is necessary to have a settlement including inter alia an Industrial Home and Workhouse for able-bodied vagrants, but they are of the opinion that before any steps are taken, it is necessary to have a definite offer from the Municipality stating what responsibility, financial and otherwise, they are prepared to undertake for the upkeep of this settlement. He, therefore, enquires: (1) What proportion of the recurring expenditure the Corporation is prepared to bear, and (2) Whether it is prepared to arrange for the management of the Workhouse and make recoveries for foreign vagrants.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that in reply to their communication Government be informed that the Corporation would be prepared, on the understanding that Government will introduce legislation in that behalf without delay, to contribute towards the recurring expenditure on the proposed settlement with an Industrial Home or Workhouse for Bombay beggars at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent. of the expenditure, subject to an understanding that the Corporation will have a representation on the managing body of the institute at least in proportion to their contribution. They may also be informed that the Corporation cannot undertake the work of making recoveries for foreign vagrants."

THE SERAJGANJ RESOLUTION.

PANDIT MOTILAL INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru interviewed about the much discussed Serajgunj resolution about Gopinath Saha, murderer of Mr. Earnest Day said, "It is clear to me that this is nothing but an Anglo-Indian stunt got up to prejudice the Swarajists. The storm raised by the Anglo-Indian Press and die-hards in Parliament over the Serajgunj resolution, if I may borrow Professor Richard's expression used in another connection in recent cables, is not even a decent storm in a tea cup. What strikes me as very peculiar is that while the storm is being assiduously lashed up into fury both in India and in England the exact terms of the "abominable" resolution have not been published in newspapers that I have read so far. That makes me think that there is something seriously wrong somewhere outside the Serajgunj conference, and with some person or persons other than Mr. C. R. Das. I am so sure of this that I have not even taken the trouble to wire to Mr. Das for real facts."

Asked whether he believed that the resolution on the lines published in the Press has been passed, Pandit Motilal said "I do believe that the resolution referring to the murder of Mr. Day by Gopinath Saha and the motive that actuated him to commit the crime has been passed. Beyond this I believe nothing, and certainly not the story of homage as it has been related. I happen to know that no single individual in India has worked so hard or spent his money so lavishly as Mr. Das has done to win the anarchists in his province from their misguided activities, and I cannot believe that he has now put his seal of approval upon so heinous a crime as Gopinath Saha's. The most that probably happened was an expression of opinion somewhat on the line of Mahatma Gandhi in his recent Press interview. Mahatmaji has felt admiration for the self-reliance, defiance of death, and love of country of his anarchist friend whom he calls "a misleading patriot." I expect the Serajgunj resolution to be as innocuous as Mahatmaji's appreciation of the anarchist's misleading patriotism. If the homage refers to immediate motive I do not agree, because it was nothing but mad impulse to get rid of an innocent man in mistake for another who was supposed to be detrimental to the interest of the country. I do not call it patriotic though I quite admit that at the bottom of it there is always an intense patriotism. My view is that anarchists unlike poets are not born but made by Government under which they live. The Indian anarchist in undoubtedly a handiwork of bureaucracy. But the disease is no less a disease because it has been caused by bad climate in which the patient is compelled to live. No one appreciates this more than Mr. C. R. Das, and if he had anything to do with the drafting of the resolution I will expect a master of language of phrasing like him to make it perfectly clear.

ANARCHISTS AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Pandit Motilal next referred to Mahatma Gandhi's declaration that he would attempt to convert anarchists to the doctrine of non-violence. Panditji said, "While I entirely agree with the ethics of Mahatmaji, I am afraid that it offers no practical solution. Violence and non-violence must continue to exist side by side so long human nature is what it is. Mahatmaji will no doubt be able to convert those anarchists who are not yet quite confirmed in the belief that theirs is the only method to get rid of foreign government. It is true that anarchical movement in Bengal came to a sudden halt when the campaign of non-violent non-co-operation was first started. But while the movement captured the imagination of the country the anarchists merely stood apart in doubting mood and never lost faith in his own methods. It was made quite clear to Mahatmaji and those who worked with him that the anarchist was merely marking time.

Asked as to how he would stamp out anarchism Panditji said Swarajists are combating anarchism in a more direct manner and have invited the Government to employ the remedy which attacks the very root of the disease. This remedy is the immediate grant to India of the right to govern herself. It is for this purpose that they have entered the council and even offered their co-operation if government would take the right course. The future of anarchism in India, therefore, lies in the hands of the Government alone.

HOLI FESTIVAL TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED RESULT OF DRUNKEN BRAWL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, June 10.

Before Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury, a gang of five men are being tried under Sections 147 and 304, I. P. C. (rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder).

The accused are Mahrattas with the exception of accused No. 3, Govind Rama, who is a Mahar.

From the prosecution case it would appear that on the last Holi Festival day (20th March) at about 9 p.m. a party of four Moplas who were labourers in the Santa Cruz match factory having had their liquor in a Vankola country liquor shop were returning home. On the way the Moplas, it appears, stumbled upon a gang consisting of the accused and there was some jostling between the Moplas and the Mahrattas. This gave rise at first to a warfare of words which soon developed into give-and-take affair of much violence of a serious character the missiles used being huge stones, one of the Moplas was killed in the affray.

The police having been informed of the fight and its consequences Sub-Inspector Subawalla had the accused arrested.

Mr. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, is conducting the prosecution, while three leading pleaders of the Thana Bar, namely, Mr. S. K. Bhagvat, ex-Public Prosecutor, Mr. Parulekar, ex-Police Prosecutor, and Mr. Pandurang V. Patil are defending the accused.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT

QUESTION OF PENSIONS.

The following is the fifth instalment of the Report of the Public Services Commission:—

CHAPTER VIII.

66. Officers of the Services in India ordinarily retire at an age when heavy commitments have still to be met for the upbringing and education of children. Hence the Services, and particularly married officers, regard the adequacy of their pensions as no less important than the adequacy of their pay.

The representatives of the Services have pressed upon our attention that their pensions are inadequate, especially those of the Uncovenanted Services. They base their case, in the main, on the rise in the cost of living including house accommodation, in India and in England since the war and on the increase in the expenses of education. They also urge the following considerations:—

(a) That the existing pension-scales bear little or no relation to the scales of pay, with the result that an officer who may have been in receipt of emoluments which enabled him to live in reasonable comfort finds himself, on retirement, reduced to an income on which he can only subsist with difficulty. This point has been similarly pressed by Indian members of the Uncovenanted Services.

(b) That, although the present scales were based on the recommendations of a Royal Commission which reported so recently as 1915, the revision which was actually effected in 1919, was made before the great rise of prices in India, whilst any advantages then accruing to the English members of the Services from the prevailing high rate of exchange have disappeared.

(c) That bonus additions to pensions have been awarded to the Home Civil Services to compensate for the pre-war rise in prices.

(d) That the pensions of civil officers in certain of the Crown Colonies have recently been substantially and permanently increased for the same reason.

(i) INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

67. Under the present rules, the members of the Indian Civil Service, after 25 years, of which 21 years must have been "active" service, are entitled to a pension of Rs. 10,666 2/3, subject to a minimum of £1,000 if drawn in England. Towards this pension all members of the service, except members of Council, were required to contribute 4 per cent. of their pay until the year 1919, when, in accordance with the recommendation of the Islington Commission, this system was abolished and Government assumed the charge of the full pension of £1,000 per annum.

A deduction of 4 per cent. is still made from pay, but the monies so accruing are credited to a provident fund, for the benefit of the officers concerned on their retirement.

It has been calculated that under the old system officers, during the full period of their service, contributed a sum which represented at the time of retirement £250 per annum towards their own pensions. The indirect result of the change effected in 1919 has, therefore, been to increase the amount of pension which Government provides. This increase is quite small in the case of those retiring within a few years of the introduction of the change, but it grows every year until those who retire some 20 years hence will receive the full £250 benefit. We do not feel able, in all the circumstances, to recommend any further increase.

Some concession with regard to this 4 per cent. contribution has recently been made in favour of those officers who would otherwise have derived little advantage from the change, and we have been pressed to recommend further concessions. After very careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that the difficulties in the way of re-opening this question are insuperable.

68. The cases of Members of Council and Governors of Provinces call for special consideration. The Islington Commission recommended that a special pension of £1,200 per annum should be sanctioned for Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, but this recommendation was not adopted. The reformed system of Government has, however, invested the holders of these appointments with new and far-reaching responsibilities, and it is, in our opinion, but just and equitable that this fact should be recognised. We therefore recommend that members of the Indian Civil Service who attain to the rank of Member of Council should be given an increase of pension, at the rate of £50 per annum for each year of their service, as such, up to a maximum pension of £1,250. We further recommend that those who serve as Governors of Provinces should similarly be given an additional £100 for each year of service, as such, up to a maximum pension of £1,500 per annum.

69. We have also examined a proposal which has been placed before us that Indian Civil Service "Invalid Annuities" should be calculated on the same basis as proportionate pensions. This proposal involves certain assumption which are, on the whole, undesirable, and we are unable to support it. We therefore recommend that no change should be made in the existing scale of Invalid Annuities, so far as the Indian Civil Service is concerned. We deal separately in paragraph 72, with the question of Invalid Annuities for the Uncovenanted Services.

(ii) UNCOVENANTED SERVICES

70. In the case of these Services some increase of their pensions has long been recognised as overdue, and it was recommended by the MacDonnell Committee that the ordinary pension after 25 years' service should be raised to Rs. 6,000. We concur in this view that the existing rates are unduly low, having regard to the status of the officers concerned, and we recommend the following permanent rates pension:—

(a) After 25 years' service.—Present rate.—Rs. 5,000, Equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £437 10s. and rising by Rs. 200 per annum to—Proposed rate—Rs. 6,000, equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £525, and rising by Rs. 200 per annum to

(b) After 30 years' service—Present rate—Rs. 6,000, equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £525. Proposed rate—Rs. 7,000, equivalent at the privilege rate at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d., the rupee to £612 10s.

(c) Additional pensions, lower grade—Present rate.—Rs. 300 additional to pension due on the ordinary scale for each year of service in the grade up to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 per annum equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £656 5s. Proposed rate.—Rs. 300 additional to pension due on the ordinary scale for each year of service in the grade up in the grade up to a maximum of Rs. 8,500 per annum, equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £743 15s.

(d) Additional pensions, upper grade.—Present rate.—Rs. 500 additional to pension due on the ordinary scale for each year of service in the grade up to a maximum of Rs. 8,500 per annum, equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £743 15s. Proposed rae.—Rs. 500 additional to pension due on the ordinary scale for each year of service in the grade up to a maximum of Rs. 9,500 per annum equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee to £656 5s.

71. Numerous representations have reached us from retired officers of various Uncovenanted Services, pressing that if any increase of pension is granted to officers still serving, their claims also shall receive consideration. We have already laid down the principle, in other connections, that we are not prepared to make financial recommendations of a retrospective character, and we therefore regret our inability to reopen the case of these officers..

72. With regard to the present scales of invalid annuities for the superior Uncovenanted Services we are of opinion that they should be improved. We recommend that the limit of ten years before which an invalid annuity can be earned should be reduced to seven, and that the existing scales should be raised as shown in the following table:—

Completed Years of Qualifying Service	Uncovenanted Services. Invalid Gratuity or Pension.	Maximum. £ at 1s. 9d. Rs.	to the rupee.
1—6	Gratuity of 1 month's pay for each completed year of service.		
7	Pension of 7-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	2000	175
8	Pension of 8-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	2350	236
9	Pension of 9-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	2700	236
10	Pension of 10-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	3,000	262
11	Pension of 11-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	3200	280
12	Pension of 12-sixteenths of average emoluments ...	3,400	297
13	Pension of 13-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	3,600	315
14	Pension of 14-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	3,800	332
15	Pension of 15-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	4,000	350
16	Pension of 16-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	4,200	367
17	Pension of 17-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	4,400	385
18	Pension of 18-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	4,600	402
19	Pension of 19-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	4,800	420
20	Pension of 20-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	5,000	437
21	Pension of 21-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	5,200	455
22	Pension of 22-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	5,400	472
23	Pension of 23-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	5,600	490
24	Pension of 24-sixtieths of average emoluments ...	5,800	507
	Pension of 30-sixthieths of average emoluments:—		
25		6,000	542
26		6,200	542
27		6,400	560
28		6,600	577
29		6,800	595

(iii) MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICES.

(a) Military officers serving in the Political Department or in other civil departments whose pensions are governed by the same rules as in the Political Department.

73. The existing rule under which officers holding certain qualiying posts continuously for three years earn the maximum pension £1,000 or £900, as the case may be, does not in practice work equitably. Not only may it happen that the age limit of 55 comes into operaion before the qualifying service is completed, but a brief period of reversion will disqualify an officer who may in fact have held one of these appointments for a total period exceeding that prescribed.

The difficulty could be met by applying the ordinary rules which govern the grant of similar additional pensions in the Civil Uncovenanted Services. There the principle is laid down that an additional pension is given for each completed year of qualifying service, and all service qualifies, whether continuous or not.

We therefore recommend that the existing rule requiring the qualifying service to be continuous should be revoked, and that the rule applying to the additional pensions of the Uncovenanted Services should be substituted.

We recommend further that each completed year of qualifying service should earn one-third of the additional pension appropriate to the post.

(b) WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

This is one of the Uncovenanted All-India Services, appointed by the Secretary of State. The benefits which we have recommended for these Services generally will therefore be applicable to this case.

(c) CHAPLAINS.

At present Chaplains obtain a pension of £ 480 per annum after 23 years' service. Until the year 1920 their pension was £ 365 per annum. When this revision was made it was intended that the pensions of Chaplains should approximate to those of the Uncovenanted Services. Actually the rates have been appreciably higher, owing to the accident that the pensions of Chaplains was fixed in sterling at a time when the exchange happened to stand at 2s. to the rupee. We see no sufficient reason why Chaplains should enjoy more favourable treatment than officers of the Uncovenanted Services. If our recommendation regarding the pension of the latter be accepted, officers of those Services will receive a sterling pension of £ 525 per annum after 25 years' service of £ 490 per annum after 23 years' service. This is practically the same as the pension of £ 480 per annum which Chaplains obtain after 23 years' service and we do not consider that there is any case for further improvement.

(d) JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.

At present the pensions of High Court Judges are fixed at £1,200 per annum after 11½ years' service in that capacity. We are not prepared to recommend any increase in their rate of pension, which, in view of the comparatively short period of service after which it can be earned, we consider to be adequate.

CHAPTER IX.

PROPORTIONATE PENSIONS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, AND FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

74. Numerous representations have been made to us in favour of modifying the present rules governing the grant of proportionate retiring pensions. Of these representation, the more important are:—

(i) That compensation for loss of career should be given in addition to proportionate pensions in cases other than of compulsory retirement.

We are unable to support this claim. In our view, the present rules governing the grant of proportionate pension are sufficiently generous for those who are not ready and willing to serve under the reformed system of government.

(ii) That the scheme for proportionate pensions should be extended to those officers who were recruited in 1919 and were prepared to come out to India before the 1st January, 1920, but who, for various reasons, and through no fault of their own did not in fact arrive until after that date.

We consider that these officers have a good claim for favourable consideration, and we recommend that the privelege of retiring on proportionate pension should be extended to them.

(iii) That the present rule under which the previous war service of such officers does not count as service for the purposes of proportionate pension is a violation of the undertaking that no officer should be prejudiced by reason of service during the war with the armed forces of the Crown.

We are doubtful whether this grievance can be sustained, and are unable to recommend any change in the existing rule.

(iv) That the privilege of retirement on proportionate pension should be extended to members of the Central Services.

This claim has been urged with great persistence, but we are unable to support it. Officers in the Central Services are obviously in a different position from members of the All-India Services employed under Local Governments. The Government of India may possibly be more susceptible than formerly to political pressure, but constitutionally its position vis-a-vis these Services remains practically unchanged.

(v) That the right to retire on proportionate pension should be extended indefinitely.

We have considered this claim, and recommend that in the case of all future British recruits to the All-India Services a rule should be made, and a clause inserted in their contracts to the like effect, that, if and when the field of service for which they have been recruited is transferred it shall be open to them either—

(a) To retain their all-India status; or,

(b) To waive their contracts with the Secretary of State and to enter into new contracts with the Local Governments concerned; or,

(c) To retire on proportionate pension; the option to remain open for one year from the date of transfer. We further recommend that existing members of the All-India Services now operating in reserved fields, who do not make use of their present privilege to retire on proportionate pension after action has been taken on the Report of the Statutory Commission of 1929, should be allowed to exercise the option above specified, if and when the field in which their Service operates is transferred. This concession should also be extended to all officers who joined the Services since 1st January, 1920.

(vi) That the existing rule should be revoked under which officers of the Indian Medical Service with less than 17 years' service are not eligible to retire on proportionate pension unless the military authorities are unable or unwilling to absorb them in military employment.

We are unable to recommend any change in the existing rule in this respect.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

75. We recommend that a new rule should be framed, or the existing rule modified, to cover the case of officers who lose their lives or are seriously injured, as an act of reprisal connected with their holding of a particular office, or resulting from action taken by them in their official capacity, even in cases when they are not actually engaged at the moment in the execution of their duty.

PROVIDENT FUNDS.

76. We are of opinion that for all future recruits the advisability of substituting provident funds for the present system of pensions should be most carefully considered. It is not practicable for us, within the time at our disposal, to work out a detailed scheme of provident funds for the various Services, but we recommend that the feasibility of establishing such funds in lieu of pensions should be thoroughly investigated, and, if the result prove acceptable to the Services and practicable from the standpoint of the finances of India, the change should be made without delay.

For the existing members of the Services the substitution of a Provident Fund for the present pension system presents obvious difficulties. This, in our view, is a matter which should be lefe for expert investigation. We have reason to believe that Indian members of the Services would generally prefer a provident fund to the existing pension system.

FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

77. There is a general consensus of opinion in favour of the establishment of family pension funds for the remaining All-India Services, on the lines of that already existing for the Indian Civil Service. The Islington Commission recognised the necessity for a family pension fund for Services other than the Indian Civil Service, and it is understood that a scheme is at present being worked out by acturial experts, and that the requisite material has already been collected.

It is not apparent why the initiation of such a scheme has been so long delayed, and we are of opinion that steps should be taken to introduce it as soon as practicable.

78. With regard to the family pension fund of the Indian Civil Service, it is urged by members of the Service that the fund is not being managed as advantageously as it might be, from the point of view of the subscribers, who, it is alleged, are not receiving the full benefits to which they claim to be entitled, having regard to the admittedly prosperous financial position of the fund.

In view of the widespread uneasiness on this point which seems to exist in Service circles, we are of opinion that an independent actuarial investigation into the position of the fund, and the possibility of increasing the benefits derivable therefrom, should be undertaken, and that the result of this investigation should be communicated to all subscribers as soon as possible.

There is also force in the contention of several witnesses that, as the fund consists almost entirely of the subscribers' own money, they should be allowed to participate in its management. We recommend, therefore, that an independent Board, consisting of a retired member of the Service, a representative of the India Office, and an independent actuary, should be constituted to administer the fund, subject to the final control and supervision of the Secretary of State.

It has further been represented to us that, owing to the difference in social customs and in vital statistics between Indians and Europeans, it would be advisable to close the existing fund as soon as practicable and to open a new fund divided into Indian and European branches. We agree with this view. We understand that this question is already engaging the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and venture to hope that an early decision will be reached.

CHAPTER X.

SAFEGUARDS.

GENERAL.

79. It was only to be expected that the constitutional changes effected by the Government of India Act (1919) would lead to uneasiness among members of the Services with regard to the effect of these changes on the conditions under which they had previously served. We were not surprised, therefore, to find in the evidence of the Services generally a widespread apprehension regarding the security of their position in various respects. Some of it was based on hypothetical rather than on actual conditions, but there are certain points on which we think it desirable that safeguards should be provided. It may not be necessary, ever to invoke them, but their effect on the contentment, and therefore on the efficiency, of the Services will be nonetheless on that account.

One particular apprehension by which the Services should themselves to be specially affected was with regard to the results which might follow if the control of the All-India Services were delegated by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. We have recommended in paragraph 13 that the Secretary of State should, for the present, retain his control in this respect.

80. It has also been represented to us that an officer's pay, his prospects, and consequently his pension, may be affected by disciplinary action on the part of a Local Government, or by unfair discrimination after action has been taken on the Report of the Statutory Commission of 1929, should be allowed to exercise the option above specified, if and when the field in which their Service operates is transferred. This concession should also be extended to all officers who joined the Services since 1st January, 1920.

(vi) That the existing rule should be revoked under which officers of the Indian Medical Service with less than 17 years' service are not eligible to retire on proportionate pension unless the military authorities are unable or unwilling to absorb them in military employment.

We are unable to recommend any change in the existing rule in this respect.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

75. We recommend that a new rule should be framed, or the existing rule modified, to cover the case of officers who lose their lives or are seriously injured, as an act of reprisal connected with their holding of a particular office, or resulting from action taken by them in their official capacity, even in cases when they are not actually engaged at the moment in the execution of their duty.

PROVIDENT FUNDS.

76. We are of opinion that for all future recruits the advisability of substituting provident funds for the present system of pensions should be most carefully considered. It is not practicable for us, within the time at our disposal, to work out a detailed scheme of provident funds for the various Services, but we recommend that the feasibility of establishing such funds in lieu of pensions should be thoroughly investigated, and, if the result prove acceptable to the Services and practicable from the standpoint of the finances of India, the change should be made without delay.

For the existing members of the Services the substitution of a Provident Fund for the present pension system presents obvious difficulties. This, in our view, is a matter which should be lefe for expert investigation. We have reason to believe that Indian members of the Services would generally prefer a provident fund to the existing pension system.

FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

77. There is a general consensus of opinion in favour of the establishment of family pension funds for the remaining All-India Services, on the lines of that already existing for the Indian Civil Service. The Islington Commission recognised the necessity for a family pension fund for Services other than the Indian Civil Service, and it is understood that a scheme is at present being worked out by acturial experts, and that the requisite material has already been collected.

It is not apparent why the initiation of such a scheme has been so long delayed, and we are of opinion that steps should be taken to introduce it as soon as practicable.

78. With regard to the family pension fund of the Indian Civil Service, it is urged by members of the Service that the fund is not being managed as advantageously as it might be, from the point of view of the subscribers, who, it is alleged, are not receiving the full benefits to which they claim to be entitled, having regard to the admittedly prosperous financial position of the fund.

In view of the widespread uneasiness on this point which seems to exist in Service circles, we are of opinion that an independent actuarial investigation into the position of the fund, and the possibility of increasing the benefits derivable therefrom, should be undertaken, and that the result of this investigation should be communicated to all subscribers as soon as possible.

There is also force in the contention of several witnesses that, as the fund consists almost entirely of the subscribers' own money, they should be allowed to participate in its management. We recommend, therefore, that an independent Board, consisting of a retired member of the Service, a representative of the India Office, and an independent actuary, should be constituted to administer the fund, subject to the final control and supervision of the Secretary of State.

It has further been represented to us that, owing to the difference in social customs and in vital statistics between Indians and Europeans, it would be advisable to close the existing fund as soon as practicable and to open a new fund divided into Indian and European branches. We agree with this view. We understand that this question is already engaging the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and venture to hope that an early decision will be reached.

CHAPTER X.

SAFEGUARDS.

GENERAL.

79. It was only to be expected that the constitutional changes effected by the Government of India Act (1919) would lead to uneasiness among members of the Services with regard to the effect of these changes on the conditions under which they had previously served. We were not surprised, therefore, to find in the evidence of the Services generally a widespread apprehension regarding the security of their position in various respects. Some of it was based on hypothetical rather than on actual conditions, but there are certain points on which we think it desirable that safeguards should be provided. It may not be necessary, ever to invoke them, but their effect on the contentment, and therefore on the efficiency, of the Services will be nonetheless on that account.

One particular apprehension by which the Services should themselves to be specially affected was with regard to the results which might follow if the control of the All-India Services were delegated by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. We have recommended in paragraph 13 that the Secretary of State should, for the present, retain his control in this respect.

80. It has also been represented to us that an officer's pay, his prospects, and consequently his pension, may be affected by disciplinary action on the part of a Local Government, or by unfair discrimination after action has been taken in matters of promotion or selection for higher appointments, and that the right of appeal to the Governor in such matters is prejudiced by the fact that the Governor himself has been a party to the order appealed againt. How far there is room for apprehension in this matter we are not in a position to say, but we have made provision with regard to it in our proposals in Part I, Chapter IV, on the functions of the statutory Public Service Commission. Their effect is to secure the investigation by a quasi-judicial body, removed from all political associations, of complaints regarding any orders which materially affect an officer's position.

"EXISTING OR ACCRUING RIGHTS."

81. We have received a considerable body of representations arising out of the interpretation placed by the Law Officers of the Crown on the phrase "existing or accruing rights" in the proviso to Section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act. This provides that 'every person appointed before the commencement of the Government of India Act 1919, by the Secretary of State in Council to the civil Service of the Crown in India shall retain all his existing or accruing rights, or shall receive such compensation for the loss of any of them as the Secretary of State in Council may consider just and equitable.'

The question has been referred to us by the Secretary of State in the circumstances set out in the Despatch which follows:

"26th April, 1923.

"My Lord,—In your Excellency's Government's Despatch in the Home Department, No. 10, dated 29th June last, you requested me to obtain an authoritative opinion as to the meaning to be attached to the expression 'existing or accruing rights' in Section 96 B (2) of the Government of India Act. I considered your request in Council, and agreed that it was eminently desirable, from the point of view both of my own responsibilities and of the rights of the Services, that no uncertainty or misunderstanding should prevail as to the legal position created by this section. I accordingly referred the matter for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown. In view of the notorious difficulty of obtaining legal opinion upon questions which do not present a perfectly concrete issue, and of the wide generality of the terms of the section, I felt bound to confine the case presented to the Law Officers to the comparatively narrow issue raised in the memorial from the Central Provinces and Berar Association of Government Servants which accompanied your Despatch. The opinion which I have obtained cannot therefore be regarded as an exhaustive interpretation of the section, and even on the case as presented to them the Law Officers gave their opinion subject to a reservation as to the difficulty of giving particular answers to general questions.

"2. I am advised that the words 'accruing rights' in Section 96 B (2) mean all rights to which members of the Civil Services are entitled—whether by statute, or by rule having statutory force, or by regulation in force at the time of their entry into service. They do not, however, include prospects of promotion, except in cases where the promotion is no more than advancement by seniority to increased pay as in the case of the various appointments borne upon the ordinary lists of time-scales of pay. In particular, they do not apply to general expectations of possible appointment to offices, such as those of Commissioner of a Division, which are not included in the ordinary time-scale lists, and the filling of which involves selection by merit. I am advised accordingly that the abolition of such appointments would give rise to no claims to compensation except to persons who were actually holding them at the time of their abolition. I am further advised that no method of filling such appointments which is not inconsistent with the Statute, even though it reduced the expectations of members of a particular service, would give rise to any claim to compensation on the part of any person whose actual tenure of an appointment was not thereby agected. Lastly, I am advised that the proviso to Section 96 B (2) applies not only to loss of rights (as defined above) resulting from the provisions of rules framed by the Secretary of State in Council in pursuance of the provisions of that sub-section, but also to a loss of rights resulting from rules or laws made by other authorities in exercise of powers delegated to them under the provisions of the same sub-section by the Secretary of State in Council.

"3. The foregoing represents the strictly legal results which, so far as they can be ascertained without reference to defined circumstances, must be held to now from the actual words of this sub-section, and it is my intention to bring the situation which thus emerges to the notice of the Royal Commission on the Services as a matter for their consideration in its bearing on general service conditions, and with special reference to the observation of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill 'that every precaution should be taken to secure to the public servants the career in life to which they looked forward when they were recruited.' For it is clear that administrative changes might result in a loss of selection appointments so considerable as seriously to prejudice the reasonable prospects of the services. If, in my opinion, such a situation should arise, I shall not fail to examine it with a view to determining, in accordance with what I conceive to be the intention of the Joint Select Committee and of Parliament, what measure of relief can be granted to the service affected. It is desirable, however, that the question should first be examined in all its bearings by the Royal Commission, and I am hopeful that their recommendations may be of assistance to me in dealing with a difficult problem affecting the interests and security of those services for whose well-being I am responsible.

"4. I propose, therefore, to lay before the Commission your Excellency's Government's Despatch, with its enclosures, and the present Despatch, and I request that copies of this Despatch may also be supplied to all members of the All-India Services."

82. The Services claim that whatever may be the legal interpretation of the words "existing or accruing rights", the intention of the proviso was to secure to them their prospects of proomtion to all higher posts existing at the time the Act was passed, or alternatively to secure for them compensation for the loss of such prospects through the abolition of these appointments.

We find ourselves unable to lay down any general a priori ruling as to what, if any, claims to compensation might justly be entertained by a member or the members of a Service in the event of the abolition of any existing post or class of posts; or as to what amount of compensation, if any, should be granted. Our difficulty lies in the fact that such questions can only be equitably decided in the light of the circumstances and merits of each case. We recommend, therefore, that the Secretary of State should refer such claims for compensation, as they arise, for consideration and report by the Public Service Commission, which, being the expert authority in India on all Service questions, will be well

(Continued on page 11.)

OPPRESSIVE heat and abnormal bodily perpiration causes the skin to become the harbourage of poisonous secretions. It also causes a constant surface irritation and acidity of skin which very often results in the arms, chest and back—maybe the whole body—being covered with that intolerable burning, tingling eruption known as Prickly Heat

As a remedy and preventive for prickly heat, eczema, dhobies' itch, sunburnt skin, heat sores, ringworm and other sore, inflamed conditions, Zam-Buk is of the highest value.

There are rare curative extracts in Zam-Buk which exert a remarkable soothing, healing and germicidal influence over the whole tissue. They quickly end any smarting, itching irritation or soreness, and stimulate the sluggish, over-worked skin to throw off the poisonous secretions that are interrupting its natural functions.

Zam-Buk, which is unequalled for all manner of skin disease or injury, is a balm of purely herbal origin. It is entirely

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS

and the poisonous irritant drugs found in ordinary ointments and dressings.

Zam-Buk

Obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere at Re. One or Rs. 24 per box, or from Agents, Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Karachi; De Souza & Co., Rangoon; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo, etc. J. 165.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 101 of Hand Embroidery Machine (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions, baby caps slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postage As. 4 only. Order sharp:—DUGAL BROS., 94 B., Brandreth Road, Lahore

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."

DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Over 23 years' practical experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous certificates by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:—

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari B.A., LL. B. late Vakil High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Now, Nayab Divan, Baria writes:

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs—I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a Specialist indeed in reality. My specific gravity which was 1.038 in the beginning of course came down to 1.015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"Ghia Buildings" Khetwadi, Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay. (3)

LATEST INVENTION.

230 Volt—5 C.P. M.F. Lamp.

Reduces your Electric Bill.

BUY

CONDOR LAMP

gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.

America-India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY

Economic & Financial Review.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PORT TRUST.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The revenues of the Port of Bombay have shown a marvellous capacity of increase. Bombay can justify the claim to be considered as the principal port of India and as such every increase in her trade and industries means an increase in the revenues of the Port. The revenue proper was Rs. 1,73,65,136 in 1917-18 while the surtax realised Rs. 4,64,265 and special rectipts realised Rs. 3,86,017. From this a jump was taken to Rs. 2,09,96,302 for revenue proper for 1922-23 while surtax secured in that year Rs. 49,66,049 and special receipts secured Rs. 8,71,019. With every increase in revenue, however, there has been a corresponding increase on the expenditure side with the result that at the last budget meeting of the Port Trust several increases were sanctioned in different charges and dues including a levy of Re. 1, on all packages of passengers leaving Bombay for foreign countries, in which is included Aden also. The expenditure proper was Rs. 1,61,84,164 in 1917-18 while the special expenditure was Rs. 3,85,105. The expenditure proper has now increased to Rs. 2,57,74,652 while special expenditure has increased to Rs. 9,26,562. It is a very sad experience of all who have something to do with the working of semi-public institutions like the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Corporation that there is positively no incentive for retrenchment on the part of the executive. The fundamental reason for this absence of any incentive to retrenchment is that as soon as expenditure is seen to exceed the revenues by a few lakhs of rupees, the Boards of these bodies do not consider whether any retrenchment would be possible but straightway proceed to sanction increases in charges and dues, all of which naturally go to increase the burdens on trade and industries. It would be a very interesting inquiry as to what is the total incidence of taxation on trade and industries of this city. There is the imperial taxation and there is the provincial taxation and to these two is to be added the taxation of the Municipality and the Port Trust, municipal taxation including cesses like those levied for getting an income for the Development Department and the Central Cotton Committee. There is no exaggeration in observing that the taxable capacity of the people has been reached as the deputation which waited on His Excellency the Viceroy last year very properly and appositely put it. The recent increases by the Port Trust of its charges and dues have awakened the commercial community to the gravity of the situation and both the local mention of the Trustees the desirability of Chambers of Commerce pressed upon the introducing some scheme of retrenchment. It must not be lost sight of that heavy increases in the revenues of the Port of Bombay in recent years were more or less due to the unfortunate boom which inflated artificially import and export figures of trade as it inflated the profits, the dividends the speculation, etc. and created a false and unreal atmosphere for trade and industries. Just as all these inflated profits and dividends have disappeared the Port Trust revenues also may be expected to fall off. If there is no retrenchment effected in the heavy expenditure the result will be as as usual further increases in the charges and dues and a further saddling of the commercial community with unnecessary burdens.

RETRENCHMENT OFFICERS.

The Port Trust has now decided to appoint retrenchment officers to prepare a report on the present expenditure of the Port and tom suggest ways and means whereby retrenchment can be effectively carried out. The appointment made, however, by the Board is likely to destroy any hopes entertained that the desire for retrenchment will be translated into practical action. All such appointments made either by the Government or semi-Government departments proceed on the convenient hypothesis that no Indians are available for talking up the proposed work. The indispensability of Europeans for all such work is taken for granted and woe be to the man who dares to propose any Indian names as an amendment. It is taken for granted that the original proposal for the appointment of Europeans to these special posts requiring special qualifications was made on a basis of wide catholicity and toleration while an amendment proposing names of Indians is regarded as racial in spirit and bitter in character. Again and again I have wondered if such a state of things is possible anywhere else in the world than in this unfortunate land. Why is it not considered that there is no question of any racial spirit when claims of Indians are put forward? Indians have got a natural and inherent right to every thing concerned with this country as they are the children of the soil. The fundamental claim is theirs and it is rather exceptions to this rule which require justification and special pleading and not the general rule itself. If it is found that men are required with special qualifications as will not be found in this country we will be the first to ask for the appointment for a period of non-Indians. But as long as suitable Indians are available, there is no meaning in making any appointment of non-Indians, which is one of the worst insults that can be offered to this country. It is said that Messrs. Haseltine and Tearse are appointed as special officers one on a salary of Rs. 3,500 and the other on Rs. 3,000 with a return passage, the appointments having been made for six months. Can any one seriously argue that suitable Indians are not available for doing the work of retrenchment officers? The Bombay Municipal Corporation recently wanted a retrenchment officer and they readily found in Sir M. Visvesvaraya, one of the most capable officers it could be the fortune of any country to have. If the Port Trustees had similarly seriously wanted to secure a good Indian or good Indians to work as retrenchment officers they would not have found any difficulty whatsoever in getting suitable Indians. Here lies the crux of the question. *"If they had wanted to secure Indians,"* but they did not. Notwithstanding the protest of Indian Trustees the majority carried their point and appointed the above-named two retired Europeans as retrenchment officers. Mr. Haseltyne was sometime Accountant-General of the Railway's while Mr. Tearse was the Accountant of the Port Trust itself, which means that he was connected with the vicious system which it is proposed now to improve. Can anything more absurd be imagined than the appointment of an officer to sit in judgment over the work and methods of a Department with which he was concerned for a large number of years? The appointment is nothing else but scandalous and was evidently made as quickly as possible to forestall the arrival of Indian Trustees who are at present out of Bombay. It was but recently that the Port Trust appointed an Englishman as Chief Accountant ignoring the claims of a very suitable and qualified Indian by the majority of only one vote, the voting having been communal. That appointment is not evidently finally ratified as yet by the Government and yet before ratification has taken place the Port Trust have the hardihood to appoint two retired Europeans to take charge of such a responsible post as retrenchment officers. The resolution with regard to the Indianisation of the Port Trusts has been accepted by the Council of State and the Government and apparently still stands and yet whenever practical action has to be taken on these lines there is a wide departure. The Government of Bombay have got the power to veto both the appointments of the Chief Accountant and these two recent appointments as being opposed to the spirit of the administration. Will the Member-in-Charge do so?

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

If real retrenchment is to be effected in the expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust the greatest incubus viz., the Port Trust Railway must be removed. It is a losing concern and will always remain so. In fact it is not possible to conceive how such a business-like Board as the Port Trust Board wanted itself to be saddled with such a costly department consisting of a Manager, Deputy Manager, heads of some departments, so forth and so on, just only of 13 miles with sidings of more than a hundred miles. In any estimation we should properly consider only the management of the main line. These 13 miles of the railway are managed with a large and costly departments, so forth and so on, just as if it were a railway of several hundred miles bringing a handsome revenue. It is a simple economic maxim that you cannot make such undertakings pay unless you run them on a big scale. I have got my proviso to this economic formula and it is that even such undertakings can be made to pay if the expenditure is undertaken with the proper perspective keeping in view the smallness of the undertaking but the proviso will never be accepted by the men responsible for all such concerns. The result is that the annual receipts of the Port Trust Railway amount to about Rs. 23 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 27 lakhs. The only remedy lies in giving over this small line for working to the G. I. P. Railway which is closer to the Port and which having a huge establishment of its own will be able to manage this line with the addition of a very small staff. Unfortunately whenever such big cuts have to be considered attention has to be paid to the vested interests which may have been created since the opening of the enterprise and if these vested interests involve a loss of employment and a very well-paid employment too of some Europeans the task becomes very delicate and very difficult of achievement. There is no other recourse if retrenchment has to be seriously carried out in the administration of the Port Trust and those responsible are not going to rest satisfied with some cuts here and there in the shape of a dismissal of a few peons or the reduction of a few clerks.

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

When the Government responded to the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State by accepting it as their policy to appoint a Committee in terms of the resolution, it was not expected that there would be such a flagrant breach of faith as has been now evidenced in the appointment of the personnel of the Committee. It is required by rules to leave the appointment of such Committees to the Government but there is always a natural presumption and a tacit understanding that the Government will be guided in such appointments by the general feelings of the Houses. It cannot be said to be acting fairly and squarely when the Government accepts a particular resolution and goes and appoints a Committee, the personnel of which may be entirely adverse to the object in view of the Assembly or the Council of State. The terms of the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Sethna were:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee consisting of a majority of non-official Indians be appointed to make a full and detailed survey of the economic conditions of the people of India with special reference to the condition of the agricultural population, with a view to finding the average annual income per head of the population, particularly of the agricultural population, and to inquire into and report on the measures that should be adopted to reduce, as far as possible, the existing destitution and poverty in the country and to raise the average economic level of the masses of the people."

The Hon. Sir N. Sarma making his announcement on behalf of the Government expanded the scope of the inquiry, side-tracking it to a certain extent. The object of the enquiry was to be, according to him, "to examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between the different classes of the population; to consider whether the scheme of taxation, Central and Provincial and local, is equitable and in accordance with economic principles, and if not, in what respects it is defective; to report on the suitability of any alterative sources of taxation; to advise as to the machinery requireed for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes, old and new to prepare rough estimates of the financial effects of the proposals; to include in the inquiry the consideration of the land revenue only in so far as it is necessary for a comprehensive survey of existing conditions." The terms of reference of the Committee now appointed are almost the same as those sketched out by Sir N. Sarma. Apparently the scope of the Committee has been widened, but as a matter of fact the real object the Hon. Mr. Sethna had in view has been thrown over-board and the Committee is entering upon a work which is naurally looked upon with some suspicion. It is felt rightly or wrongly that the Commitee instead of judging the poverty of the people and assessing the income per head will busy itself with finding out new methods of taxation. If this is done the Government will be offering stones in place of bread. And what is the personnel of a Committee entrusted with such a responsible work? It is one of the most disappointing Committees that have ever been appointed by the Government. The nature of the work entrusted to it is of a technical character requiring high knowledge of economics and finance and intimate connection with trade and industries. The Government have appointed, however, as President Sir Charles Todhunter, one of the most re-actionary of Madras civilians, and the Maharaja of Burdwan and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as members, both of whom have been connected with the Government in the past and have been obviously useful to the powers-that-be. The Government is careful enough not to allow the light of its satellites to be hidden under a bushel, but always brings them forward in the lime-light and gives them work of a remunerative character. It would be a useful inquiry on the part of a member of the Assembly as to how many members and which have been always favoured with seats on such Committee and relieved of an otherwise enforced idleness. It is extremely regrettable that the Committee does not contain a single businessman or an economist of note, for surely the Government cannot have made the mistake that mathematics and economics were one and the same science. Most scandalous, however, than this is the almost unprecedented manoeuvring which has apparently taken place in throwing out of the Committee a brilliant economist and businessman who was definitely given a seat but whose sterling independence could not be appreciated by some of the local bureaucrats. The Government of India have broken their word and have demonstrated that their word is of no value if it displeases some bureacrats or plutocarts. Mr. Subedar's shield remains untarnished and it is perhaps better that he is not associated with such a Committee. The same, however, cannot be said of the Cabinet of the Government of India which offered the post, practically made the appointment and have backed out of it. The evidence before this Committee should be strong, well-considered and well-balanced as the fact must be borne in mind that despite what is said by the Government and their friendly press the report of the Committee will play an important part in the future taxation of this country.

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

TRAMWAY COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

The Tramways Company had proposed to the Corporation that they should be allowed to levy enhanced fares on the extended lines to Gowalia Tank and King's Circle. The Company had, however, refrained from pressing their claims for increased fares on those extensions which had already been carried out. The Tramways Committee has now decided to request the Company not to press for any increase of fares on the Gowalia Tank Extension and to run cars on this extension as soon as possible.

KING'S CIRCLE FARES.

About the King's Circle, the Committee do not approve of the enhanced schedule of fares and have requested the Company to submit fresh proposals.

EXTENSION TO HORNBY VELLARD.

The Committee have postponed further consideration of the scheme for extending the Tramway lines from Tardeo Terminus to Hornby Vellard. It has also been decided not to extend the lines along the Sandhurst Bridge to Chowpatty.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

The Committee have made the following suggestions for extension of Tramway lines:

"The Committee recommended that the suggestion for the extension of tram lines from Jacob Circle to Lalbaug Bazar via., Arthur Road Bridge, be approved.

Suggestion No. 2.—Extension of the C.P. Tank Line to Sandhurst Road via., Girgaum Back Road and over the French Bridge to the Petit Statue. The Committee are of opinion that this suggestion is not feasible as Girgaum Back Road is too narrow at some places to admit of 2 tram lines being laid.

Suggestion No. 3.—Extension of the lines from Opera House to Grant Road Bridge via., Lamington Road. The Committee do not consider this extension necessary.

Suggestion No. 4.—Extension of the Grant Road Lines to Gowalia Tank Road. This extension has already been completed, but the lines have not been opened to traffic pending settlement of the fares question on which the Committee are submitting a separate report.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCES.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., has given notice of Interpellations in the July session of the Bombay Legislative Council asking Government to state:

(1) What amounts of premia for Fire, Marine and Motor insurances separately, were paid during the official year ended 31st March 1923:—(a) by the Departments under the control of the respective Members of the Executive Council and by these under the control of the respective Ministers. (b) by the Finance Member on general stores sent out to the Local Government by the High Commissioner for India. (2) The amounts under each head paid to:—(a) Insurance Companies incorporated in India. (b) Insurance Companies incorporated outside India.

THE TARIFF BILL.

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The followisg is in continuation of the debate on the Steel Protection Bill held in the Council of State on the 9th instant:—

Mr. Karandikar supported the Bill. He maintained there should be no insinuations either against the European commercial members or those interested in the Tatas. Whenever a nation develops its resources and industrially prospers it is always by means of protection. Legislative enactment was a milestone in the onward march of the industrial developments of a country. In England protection sometimes took the form of prohibition. In conclusion, Mr. Karandikar said that he had now begun to feel that the Government of India was really a Government of the people.

Sir Arthur Froom said that he would like to make it clear that in supporting the Bill he was not actuated by any consideration for the Tata Company as a dividend or non-dividend earning concern but was solely considering the interest of a concern which was one of national importance. Protection at best could only be regarded as representing a measure of inefficiency and that was the case with the industry which the House was called upon to support. He recognised that a new industry in its infancy had many difficulties to contend with. Injudicious and extravagant management might be one. By the word "Injudicious" he meant the wholesale dissipation of the profits in large dividends during a boom without providing for a solid reserve fund against bad times. With the introduction of the Tariff Bill India was entering on a new era. There were a hundred and one directions in which the effect of this Bill would be felt by railways as in workshops, repairs, renewals, general upkeep of bridges and new works, etc. He strongly commended the injunction laid down by the Fiscal Commission that the Tariff Board should watch the effects of any tariff policy on the cost of living.

Mr. G. A. Natsan in supporting the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration said that the Steel Industries Protection Bill opened a distinct land mark for India. It was a distinct reversal of the British policy which had been hitherto followed. Indian politicians from the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Gokhale held the view that industrial development of India was retarded by the doubtful economical and fiscal policy of Government of India. He was glad of the convention laid down by the Montagu Chelmsford reforms that when the legislature and the Government of India agreed on a particular measure it would be given effect to. He was glad that the first great attempt at protection was in regard to an industry started by a great Indian the late Mr. Jamshetjee Tata. The Bill as it had emerged from the Legislative Assembly was in perfect accord with the fiscal policy of India and the recommendations of the Tariff Board. He was surprised at the attitude of the European commercial community of India at one of the most benovolent measures introduced by the Government. In conclusion, Mr. Natesan strongly advocated discriminating protection and supported the view that after three years the Tatas will have to make out a strong case for its continuance.

SIR SARBADHICARY'S AMENDMENTS.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhicary moved an amendment that protection be given with due regard to the agricultural and marine requirements of the country. In his opinion these two industries required great safeguards as they affected a large portion of the working classes.

Sir Charles Innes opposed the amendment which was withdrawn.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhicary in moving another amendment urged that protection to the steel industry and other industries should be extended as far as possible and as far as a time limit was concerned and at such rates as may be determined from time to time. He suggested that quantum of bounty should in no case exceed the amount realised by means of protective tariff.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy opposed this view as it would result in giving a blank cheque to the Government. The amendment was put and negatived.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhicary next moved the following amendment: that the following proviso be added at the end of Clause 5 of the Act provided always that (a) if at the time when it is proposed to make any such order as is referred to in the earlier part of this Section (namely an order for payment of a bounty to a firm or company which was not in existesce on the day that the Act is passed, the Indian legislature is sitting or is separated (?) by such an adjournment or prorogation as will expire within one month, the draft of the proposed order shall be laid before the Houses of the Indian legislature (message here mutilated) for approval and upon such an approval being given the order may be made in the form in which the draft has been approved by the legislature and (b) in any other case (that is to say if the Indian legislature is not sitting) an order may be made forthwith but all orders so made shall be laid before the legislature as soon as may be possible after its next meeting and shall not continue in force for more than one month after such a meeting unless resolutions are passed by the legislature declaring that the orders shall continue in force either without modification or subject to such modifications as may be specified in the resolutions and if any modifications are so made in respect of any order the order shall thenceforth have effect subject to such a modification but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder. Any order approved or continued under this subsection shall have effect as if enacted by this Act. His idea in bringing forward this amendment was that whatever the tariff the Government intended to impose it must be discriminating and approved by both by the Tariff Board and the legislature.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy thought the amendment would land them in a serious difficulty. He hoped the House would not tamper with this clause any further.

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that the amendment would destroy the automatic character of the Clause five.

The amendment was withdrawn.

BURMA AND TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Dawn (elected Burma) moved that the Bill shall not apply to the province of Burma and informed the House that all public bodies in Burma including the Government of Burma had opposed the application of the Bill to Burma. It had no iron ores for the manufacture of steel. Burma was extremely backward. There was a heavy drain on Burma's revenues. He urged for the development of Burma, specially its land communications. If this Bill was accepted steel would come dearer to Burma and an additional burden would fall on the consumer specially in the electrical trade and he maintained that Burma's claim to be excluded from the operation of the Bill was very reasonable.

Mr. Vedamurti (elected Burma) strongly opposed this amendment and he mentioned that his constituency which was a general one had asked him by telegram to oppose this amendment. In his opinion the advantages of this Bill being applied to Burma outweighed the disadvantages. The Indian portion of the population in Burma was under the impression that this Bill would benefit Burma in the long run.

Sir Charles Innes opposing the amendment pointed out that the new import only on iron and steel would not work so heavily on consumer as Mr. Dawn had made out.

After that the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly was passed by the Council of State without any alteration.

Several speakers congratulated Sir Charles Innes on the happy ending of an onerous task.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy paid an eloquent personal tribute to Sir Charles Innes for the courageous stand he made against attacks. He hoped the House would give a warning to Tatas for putting their House in order and belie the fears that had been expressed about its management. He hoped Government would safeguard the interests of the taxpayers. The Bill was passed without any alteration.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary announced that Government would accept Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary's resolution on postponing the consideration of the Public Services Commission's report till the Legislature had time to consider it in September. He assured the House, Government would not give effect to any part of the recommendation of the Lee Commission's report but Government would like to make it clear that whenever the recommendations were given effect to it would be from April 1924. With this reservation Government would accept the resolution if moved.

Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary was satisfied with this assurance and withdrew the resolution.

This having finished the business of the session the House adjourned to a date to be announced later.

LEE REPORT

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has wired to the Viceroy and some of the prominent members of the Central Legislature requesting that no action should be taken on the Lee Commission's report which if taken would increase the burden on the people in the present financial condition of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The Association has asked for a fuller opportunity to be given to the public to express their views on the Report and has requested that, in the mean time, no recruitment to the Services should be made according to the recommendations of the Commission.

The Association has also sent a telegram to the Viceroy protesting against the non-recognition under the new ordinance for Accounting purposes of the Gujrati language which is the principal language of the Indian settlers in the Tangayika Territory.

The Association points out that this action is contrary to the rules governing the League of Nations.

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

A TAXI DRIVER MOBBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

A rumour that children were kidnapped for the purpose of sacrifice at King George's dock Kidderpore spread to Sibpur and Howrah. As a result of the scare a Punjabi taxi driver was mobbed and badly assaulted. It appears that the taxi driver was returning from botanical gardens shortly after midnight. Near Shaliwar Railway Station the taxi was stopped by a large number of people who seeing the Punjabi shouted that the kidnapper was escaping. At this several men rushed in and, it is alleged, belaboured him with lathis inflicting serious injuries on him. Shibpur police on the receipt of the information proceeded to the spot and arrested 11 men with lathis and removed the injured taxi driver to Howrah hospital, where he is lying in critical condition. Further enquiry is proceeding.

A Rangoon message of June 9, says, before the full Bench of the High Court and members of the Bar references were made this morning to the services of the late Mr. Justice Maccoll and as a mark of respect to his memory the High Court was closed for the day.—A. P.

Anticipating the forthcoming arrival of the American Airmen in Rangoon the United States Consul has received a cablegram from Singapore that the destroyers "Preble" and "Sicard" of U. S. Navy will be here on Thursday.—A. P.

THE GLUTTONS.

(Continued from page 6.)

in the Civil Medical Service, which the Commission recommends should be created in replacement of the Civil branch of the present I.M.S. We learn that this minimum is necessary because wives of British Officers object to be treated by Indians in the I.M.S. The whole manner of treating this subject in the Report must be galling to every public-spirited self-respecting Indian. The Commission remarks "that no attempt should be made to perpetuate the I.M.S." Is it, I wonder, an indication of the manner in which the proposals of the Commission will be listened to, that the Secretary of State for India is at present advertising for further recruits in the I.M.S.? Several Indian Medical Associations have already protested against this, and I hope competent Indian medical opinion in the country will not fail to express in detail its strong dislike of the proposals of the Commission regarding the medical service.

A New Device

The exchange compensation allowance was a subject of fruitful discontent amongst Indian politicians for ever so many years, that the Government of India were at last compelled to realise the inquity of the method. The Lee Commission has recommended a more ingenious strategem. It is referred to in pleasant manner as "the solution of the exchange difficulty." The solution would work out in this way that an officer can turn by judicious operation under the Remittance System, Rs. 300 into Rs. 450 when out of India. Only officers of non-Asiatic domicile have the right of embarking upon these profitable financial adventures because they alone are entitled "to draw overseas pay through the High Commissioner at 2 shillings a rupee." What about the Indians in the superior services when they are out of India? They too have a chance of finding that their Indian rupee is equal to 2 shillings when they are out of India. For that, however, they must have "wives or children in Europe." Happy the Indian Officer perhaps who has a plurality of wives. The Report does not say whether he will get extra facilities as regards the remittance system for every additional wife, regarding the existence of whom in England "he can satisfy the High Commissioner," but it is a point for useful inquiry by Indians in superior services.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PODANUR (South India), June 9.

The Distric Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, South Indian Railway, wires that line at mile 384/10 and 13 has been restored. Through runing was resumed with No. 12 Mail train yesterday.

CONTROL YOUR LIVER, DON'T LET IT CONTROL YOU.

Your happiness and health depend largely upon the state of your liver. If you are gloomy, bad-tempered, flatulent, constipated, headachy, liverish, "blue", just try a dose of Pinkettes to-night; you'll feel better

PINKETTES

in the morning. As gently as nature Pinkettes regulate the liver and bowels, clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles. Your chemist sells them, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.

Annapurna Cooker Co.
No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE THE LATEST, THE NEATEST, THE BEST, THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI;

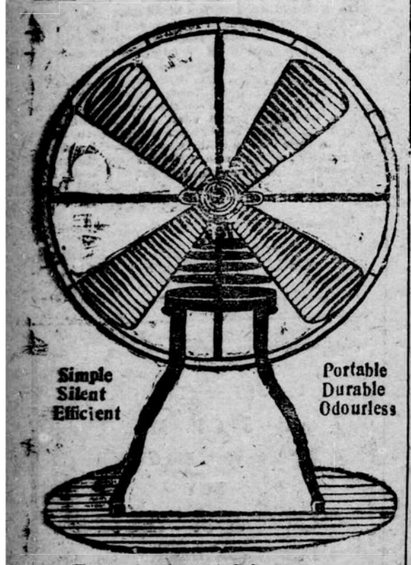
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & { 219, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY.

Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

THE KY-KO FAN



FAN inches Diameter.

The latest thing in self-contained

KEROSENE OIL FANS

Kerosene consumption one bottle in nine hours. Price .. .. Rs. 140

For further particulars apply to:—

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.

Electrical Engineers, Contractors and Dealers in everything Electrical.

Hornby Rd., Fort, (P.O. Box 459). BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK." Telephone: 24963

Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & [illegible]

ASK FOR THE ORIGINAL GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER
NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THE THREE BLUE STARS
SOLE IMPORTERS: JEHANGIR PATEL & CO., BOMBAY

અસલ ઓરીજીનલ હુશકેનું કોલન વૉટર માંગો. નકલી માલથી સંભાળજો.
ત્રણ બાજુ આર અને ૪૭૧૧ નંબર જે રજીસ્ટર કીધેલાછે
તે સીવાય કોઈ માલ ખરો નથી.
અસલ ઓરીજીનલ હુશકેનું કોલન વૉટર માગો.
નકલી માલાવરદુલ માચધ રહો.
اصل اوریجنل ہشکے کی کولون واٹر طلب کرو نقلی مال سے بچو تین بلو ستارہ اور ۱۱۷۱۴
اصل رجسٹرڈ ہے اسکے علاوہ کوئی مال اصل نہیں ہے یہ مہر ۴۷۱۱ واجر من کی ساختہ ہے

FACTS

EXPERTS the world over, agree that WHEAT is a complete Body Builder, and when taken in the form of BISCUITS is a Perfect Diet for the Human Body.

There is no more Simple and Agreeable Food.

BISCUITS ARE FOOD

Agreeable alike for Children and Adults
Just try those Manufactured by

THE DELHI BISCUIT COY., LD.

Made under ideal conditions, untouched by hand, only High Caste Hindus employed.

Obtainable at :

BOMBAY:

Swadeshi Co-op. Stores, Times Buildings, Carnac Road
Princess Street,
D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Crawford Market.
Welcome Stores, Crawford Market.
Esmail Hajee " "
Manu Bros., Gunbow Street.

POONA:

Bombay Swadeshi Stores. Main Street and Poona City.

DELHI BISCUIT Coy., Ld.,
Bombay Depot,
80, Homji Street,
Elphinstone Circle.

A Message to Motorists !

Take just a few minutes and read what we have to tell you in this Advertisement. It will be well worth your time and will SAVE YOU MONEY.

A successful business institution of any kind is built up and maintained only by two things and they are first, SERVICE to its customers and second, QUALITY MERCHANDISE at prices that are right. These two requirements we have lived up to and as a result are serving hundreds of satisfied customers in the good old Bombay and a great many in up-country. Our large operations permit us to buy the best merchandise at the lowest prices and anything we sell, we are willing to stand behind. We therefore

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE!

The ADVANCE MOTOR Co. BOMBAY.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, { Phone: No. 26106. Wire: "Automotive."

For Sale Four Photographic Cameras

	In perfectly beautiful and sound condition.	Sale Price	Original Price.
1	Ensign Popular Reflex with Ziss Tessar F. 4.5 Lens and 3 Slides. ¼ Size.	550/-	1250/-
1	Outfit Thornton Pickard Tropical Ruby Reflex with Rose Express Lens 4.5 with Six Double Dark Slides and Leather Case ¼ Size.	375/-	650/-
1	No. 3 Autographic KODAK Special with Velosto Shutter K. Anastigmatic Lens 6.3 and Leather Case.	100/-	232/-
1	No. 1 Autographic KODAK Special with Bush and Lomb K. Anastigmatic Lens F. 6.3	95/-	246/-

KOPARDE & KHANDKE,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

(Continued from page 9.)

qualified to form a just opinion. The Indian members, however, would limit the references to the Public Services Commission to cases other than those necessitated by retrenchment or curtailment of work. In such cases they consider there would be no ground for compensation except for the incumbent of the post abolished.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF PENSIONS.

83. The apprehensions of the Services are not confined to the effect on the position of officers of orders by Local Governments in individual cases. They express grave concern at the prospect of future constitutional developments. In particular we feel bound to note that we have found widespread anxiety with regard to the future security of pensions. We do not share this apprehension under existing circumstances, and we assume that, if any statutory change is made hereafter, involving the transfer of the financial control in this regard now exercised by the Secertary of State in Council, adequate provision would at the same time be made for safeguarding Service pensions.

THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

84. Various proposals have been put before us in the direction of establishing or depositing funds in England equivalent to the capitalised value of pensions. We are unable to support these, as they might adversely affect the credit of the Government of India. We consider, however, that some extension of the right to commutation of pension should be made. At present an officer may not commute more than one third of his pension. We think this proportion should be raised to one-half, and we also recommend that the rates at which the commutation value is calculated should be revised, year by year if necessary, on the basis of the rate of interest payable on loans raised by Government in any such year.

THE SAFEGUARD OF A LEGAL COVENANT.

85. As regards emoluments generally we consider that, in all circumstances, the most practical form of safeguard would be a mutually binding legal covenant, enforceable in the Civil Courts, between the officer and the authority which has appointed him. We recommend, therefore, that such a contract should be entered into in the case of all future recruits, and that to secure the position of existing officers a similar contract should be entered into, so framed as to cover the remaining liabilities connected with their service and the privileges to which they may be entitled.

The general form of the contract might be somewhat on the lines of the existing Articles of Agreement adopted for the Indian Educational Service (see Appendix V). The appropriate and approved time-scale for the Service in which the officer is employed should be inserted as a schedule, and additional clauses should be added securing, inter alia:

(i) Leave rules not less liberal than those in existence when the contract was signed.
(ii) The grant of passages.
(iii) Remittance privileges, if any.
(iv) Pension rules not less liberal than those in existence when the contract was signed.
(v) The right to compensation on an adequate scale in the event of dismissal without due notice or in breach of definite conditions laid down.
(vi) The right to retire on proportionate pension in certain circumstances.

In our proposals on the subject of the satutory Public Service Commission we have made recommendations with the object of securing that, in the event of a breach of such a contract by a Government, the aggrieved officer shall, in certain circumstances, be indemnified against legal expenses in prosecuting his claim in the Civil Courts.

86. In the event of the adoption of our recommendations under this head it will obviously be inappropriate to retain the title of "Uncovenanted" Services, and we suggest that "Departmental" Services might more accurately describe their position in future.

VOTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROVIDENT FUNDS.

87. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that some uncertainty prevails as to whether Government contributions to provident funds, given to certain officers in lieu of pensions are or are not votable by legislative bodies. It is desirable that this uncertainty should be removed; and we suggest that the Governor-General should consider whether he might not construe such contributions as pensions within the meaning of the Government of India Act in accordance with Section 67 A (4) thereof, and that all Governors should consider the same point in accordance with Section 72 D (3).

It is obvious that a conflict of opinions in the matter would be unsatisfactory; and we venture to hope that all the authorities concerned will be able accept the suggestion made above.

THE POSITION OF SPECIALIST OFFICERS.

88. Representations have been put before us by specialist officers regarding the insecurity of their tenure of appointment. Those appointed on a permanent basis by the Secretary of State cannot be removed from service without his sanction and their status in this respect is exactly the same as that of members of an All-India Service.

An officer who is serving on a contract for a definite period is in a different position. His services can clearly be dispensed with at the end of his contracts and such contract usually provides that it can be terminated by either side at 6 months' notice before the expiry of the stated term. This provision has, in the past, not been understood by officers as authorising Government to terminate their employment for reasons other than the unsatisfactory performance of their duties, but it has in some recent cases been used by Governments to terminate the contracts on grounds of economy. In this way an officer engaged on a five-year contract might find himself thrown out of the Services, including the Medical, the employment after a year. The Secretary of State has held that in such cases the officer is clearly entitled to special compensation. We concur in this opinion, and recommend that the amount of the compensation might be fixed by the responsible Government in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

POSITION OF ALL-INDIA OFFICERS NOT APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

89. A number of ex-Army officers who were demobilised in India after the war were appointed to the Indian Police Service, not "by" the Secretary of State, but "with the approval of" the Secretary of State. Simultaneously, some of their comrades, who had returned to England on demobilisation, received similar appointments, which, however, were made "by" the Secretary of State. In consequence they acquired a measure of protection to which the officers appointed in India were not entitled. This places the latter in a disadvantageous position, inasmuch as their pay and pensions, unlike the pay and pensions of officers appointed by the Secretary of State, are subject to the vote of Legislative Councils. It is clearly anomalous that this difference should exist between members of the same Service, recruited under what were intended to be the same conditions. We, therefore, recommend that these officers should be re-appointed by the Secretary of State from the date of their original appointment.

We have been given to understand that there may be a few officers, in other All-India Services, who are in a like anomalous position, and whose case might be given similar consideration.

CHAPTER XI.

HOUSE RENT, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND LEAVE RULES.

HOUSE RENT.

90. The existing rules governing the rent payable by officers occupying houses supplied by Government are as follows:—

Interest is calculated on the capital cost of construction of the house and the cost to Government (if any) of the site. On houses built before 1915 the rate of interest taken is 3½ per cent.; on houses built later the rate of interest depends on the rate paid by Government for loans in the open market at the time the house was built. To the interest so calculated is added a percentage to cover the annual cost of maintenance, and the total is the standard rent.

This standard rent is charged to the officer occupying the house, but is subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. of his pay. The 10 per cent. limit, however, does not cover the rent of sanitary and electrical installations and fittings, if any.

In certain of the larger towns where rents are abnormally high and the number of official houses is insufficient for the Services, Government grants compensatory house allowances.

91. The main representations which have been made to us by the Services in this connection are:

(i) That Government should undertake a general obligation to provide houses for the Services at a maximum rent of 10 per cent. of pay.

(ii) That the 10 per cent. of pay should cover all charges for rent, including interest on the capital cost of sanitary and electrical fittings.

(iii) That the rules operate unequally as between officers in the localities (for example, urban areas) where the cost of the site is high and in districts in which the main factor in the standard rent is the cost of construction.

92. We do not consider it practicable to place on Government a general obligation to build or rent houses sufficient to accommodate all officers, but subject to this we think that relief should be given and that it should take the following form:—

(A) HOUSES SUPPLIED BY GOVERNMENT.

(i) In assessing rent, interest should be calculated on the cost of construction of the house and nothing should be included in respect of the cost (if any) to Government of the site.

(ii) Wherever a general supply of electric power is or becomes available, or wherever a sewage system of drainage exists, the capital cost of the necessary installation and fittings should be included in the capital cost of the building.

(iii) On the capital cost calculated as in (i) and (ii) above, the full rent of the house should be assessed at not more than 6 per cent. The full rent so calculated should be the annual rent payable by the tenant, provided that no Government tenant should have to pay more than 10 per cent. of his monthly emoluments for the period of his occupation of the house.

(iv) The cost of any restoration or special repairs should not be added to the capital cost of the building, but any alterations which add to the accommodation, and are made at the tenant's request should be added by private landlords, that relief should in proportion.

(B) PRIVATE HOUSES.

Whenever it is necessary no Government accommodation being available or until such accommodation is made available, to give relief to officers in large centres of population on account of the excessive rents charged by private landlords, taht relief should be included in the compensatory local allowance. This relief should be calculated so as to cover on an average the excess over 10 per cent. of the emoluments of such officers, which they are compelled to pay, on account of house rent, for accommodation reasonably sufficient for their status and proportionate to their pay.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

93. The almost universally expressed anxiety of British members of the Services in India to have access to British medical advice for themselves and their families is intelligible and, in our opinion, its provision is vital to their contentment.

In the geographical conditions of India, and in view of the increasing Indianisation of the Services, including the Medical, the adequate provision of qualified British medical attendance for the British members of the Services presents peculiar difficulties. The following solutions, based on the evidence laid before the Commission, appear to us to be the most practicable and we recommend them for adoption:—

(a) The districts of a Province should be grouped, and a British medical officer (civil or military) should always be posted to one station in each group. This station should be within easy reach of each district in the group. The details of this grouping should be arranged by the Local Governments concerned, in consultation with the Government of India, and should be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

(b) In stations where there is no British medical officer, travelling allowances for the officer or his family should be granted to and from the nearest station where there is such medical officer. Payment should be made on a certificate by the medical officer, countersigned, if desirable, by the head of the Medical Service in the Province. Alternatively, if more convenient or if the patient is not fit to travel, the expenses of the medical officer's visit (exclusive of his normal fee for attendance) should be defrayed by Government.

(c) In the event of a case being of such a serious or special nature that the doctor first consulted does not feel able or willing to treat it he may give a certificate authorising the patient to travel to the nearest station where adequate treatment can be given. This certificate should qualify the patient for the grant of travelling allowance as in (b) above.

(d) In stations where only military medical officers are available their services should be at the disposal of civil officers and their families upon payment of normal fees.

(e) Officers should be entitled to free medical attendance as at present. If treated in hospital, they should not be liable for payment of medical, surgical, and nursing charges, but charges for board or special accommodation should be defrayed by the officers themselves. Normal fees should be chargeable for their wives and families.

94. The Services have pressed for free medical attendance for their wives and families. This concession, if granted, would be open to many objections and be capable of abuse. We are, therefore, unable to recommend it and believe that the proposals outlined above, in conjunction with the improvements in emoluments and other conditions of service which we have recommended elsewhere in this Report, will afford an adequate measure of relief in the directions in which it is most needed.

LEAVE RULES.

95. The reorganisation of the leave rules for European members of the Government Services, carried out as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission, resulted in a leave code which is generally recognised to be liberal. The the only criticism of it which has been brought before us had reference to the restriction on the maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be granted. An officer is not permitted to take more than 3 months' leave on full average pay at any one time, or to take during the whole of his service more than one-eleventh of the period spnt on duty plus one year. It has been represented to us that both restrictions should be removed, and that, in addition to leave on average pay equivalent to one eleventh of the period spent on duty, an officer should be allowed to commute the whole of the leave on half pay, admissible to him under the rules, into half the amount of leave on full average pay. These concessions could only be made at a heavy cost to Government, and, as we consider that the leave rules, as they stand, are sufficiently liberal and are widely recognised as such by the Services, we are unable to recommend any extension in the direction suggested.

(To be continued.)

Baby is not nourished by what he swallows—

—but is nourished by what his little stomach can digest and assimilate.

The stomach of a Baby two weeks old holds only 2-ozs.—There is no room for experiment—his food must be in a form that will enable him to obtain easily, all the nourishment from every drop he swallows!

Such a food is Glaxo, the curd of which, *unlike* ordinary milk, forms into soft flocculent particles in Baby's stomach. *Ask your Doctor!*

Glaxo

The Super Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

GLAXO MALTED FOOD
For growing children, expectant and nursing mothers, invalids and the aged, and all who like a malt flavour, the addition of a little Glaxo Malted Food to Glaxo makes a delicious and sustaining food beverage. Prepared from pure malted barley and wheat, Glaxo Malted Food is of the same high quality and standard as Glaxo itself.

FOR BARGAIN OF HIGH CLASS HARMONIUMS AT comparatively cheap rates

Please consult with our illustrated catalogue.

Telegrams: "Musicians" } National Harmonium Co., 10-3x Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM FLAVOURLESS

COCOGEM is flavourless and will never give the slightest taste to any fried food, bread, pastry or sweetmeats.

This absolute lack of all flavour or taste is due to our specially developed processes of deodorizing and deflavourising under high pressures with super-heated steam in sealed autoclaves.

These processes permanently remove every trace of cocoanut oil flavour and leave the finished Cocogem bland and tasteless.

Flavourless COCOGEM develops and increases the natural flavour or taste of food in which it is used.

COCOGEM challenges Comparison.

Sole Distributors for Bombay, (Excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.
287, Frere Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives, Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

Khan Mahamed & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
163 Duncan Road, Bombay
P. O. No. 4.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE **Mixture.**

Ensure Entertainment during the
Rainy Evenings
by purchasing
NOW
one of
"His Master's Voice"
GRAMOPHONES

All the World's Greatest Artistes at your disposal through the medium of "His Master's Voice" Records - - - - -

Write for the latest Catalogue of Gramophones and Records

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.
CALCUTTA - - BOMBAY
Post Box No. 48 28, Rampart Row

Illustrated
Sunday Edition
of
"Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable
SUNDAY PAPER
IN INDIA
CONTAINS
Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

A Bombay Diary.
The World of Sport.
Auction Bridge of To-day.
Literature and Art.
Scientific Miscellany.
Nature Notes.
Short Story.
Woman's Page etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

TOURER
Rs. 2,360 (Self-Starter Rs. 290 extra.)

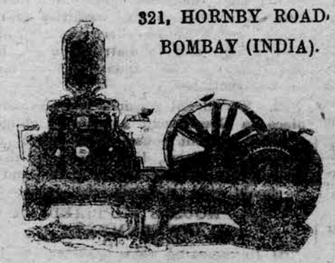
We are accredited Ford Distributors for Gujarat and Kathiawar Dists., and are booking orders for improved model Ford cars. Cars sold for cash, or on hire purchase system.

Particulars on application.

THE MOTOR HOUSE.
Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
Branch:—**Station Road, Bhavnagar.**
Proprietors:—**STANDARD AUTOMOBILES**
Opposite Royal Opera House,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—
"DEMAND," Bombay.—"FORDCAR," Ahmedabad. BOMBAY.
"FORDCAR," Bhavnagar, TELEPHONE No. 24491.

K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.
321, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY (INDIA).

SOLE AGENTS.
MYER'S PUMPS.



Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India. A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps, Power Pumps, Spray Pumps, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 feet.

Patronised by Government and Indian States.
Also can be had of us:—
Sugar-cane Crushers, Molines Ploughs, Cultivators, Hand Grinding Mills, etc.
Write for Catalogue and particulars to above address.

EARN ANOTHER Rs. 52, 30 & 3 A DAY.
MALE, FEMALE, BOYS AND GIRLS CAN EARN.
WHY NOT YOU?

You can earn at least Rs. 90 per month on a Hand Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 325. Cash with order.

You can earn Rs. 30 and Rs. 52 a day on a BANIAN MACHINE.

Price: Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 4,700 respectively. Cash.

You can earn at least Rs. 250 per month on combined Hand or Automatic Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 1,250. Cash with order.

Make More Money In Your Home.

Industry alone builds up a prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, no matter who they are, man or woman, maid or matron, or the wife of a prosperous business man. You should read our prospectus carefully from cover to cover. It offers you money.

Easy to Earn! **Easy to Learn!**

Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial.
Estimate given for big or small Knitting Factory.
Full training given Free.
(In Knitting School: We charge Rs. 30 to 60, respectively from those who are not our customers).
Men and women, boys and girls can work on them, specially recommended for Janana Ladies. Thousands are working, why not you?
We give guarantee for your earning and pay for production.
Ask for Particulars with anna stamp from:—

J. N. HARRISON & COMPANY,
BOW-BAZAR, CALCUTTA,
And Agents, Post Box 418, BOMBAY.

Embroidery Machine .. .. Rs. 12/8.
Baller Winder for Balling Sewing Thread.. Rs. 250/cost.

Wanted Agents for selling Machines on approved Securities.
We also deal in Chittagong and other foreign canes with roots. Opportunity for Polo and Stick Manufacturers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. LTD

LIFE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

"STIGLER"
Household Word among Landlords for Ideal Lifts
UNAPPROACHED IN
SAFETY, DURABILITY, COMFORT & SIMPLICITY.
LOW PRICES. FULL GUARANTEE.
Particulars on Application.
SOLE AGENTS:—
The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.,
Navsari Chambers, Fort.
Telegrams—"EASTLIGHT" GODOWN—1072.
Telephone—8771, 595.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.